THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1823. No. 50.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed for sale, on *Saturday*, the *17th day of May*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following described Real Estate, late the property of John Rankin, to wit:—

A certain tract or piece of Land,

in Elizabeth Township, containing two hundred acres, more or less; bounded by lands of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, J. & S. Wilson, and other land of John Rankin, on which are erected a square log Dwelling House, a Tannery and a Distillery, with about sixty acres of land cleared.

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Containing ninety acres, more or less, joining the above described land, and lands of James Rankin, Samuel Wilson, and Jesse Greer; on which is erected a Log House, with about fourteen or fifteen acres cleared.

Oliver & Dunlap,
May 2. 3 *Auctioneers.*

LOST,

OUT of Trunks, by a family moving from the Neck to Butler County, on the 27th of March,

1 Silver Tea Caddy,
1 do. Cream Jug,
1 do. Sugar Dish,
1 do. Tea-pot Stand,
1 do. Spoon to the Caddy,
1 do. Large Soup Ladle.

They are old family plate; each piece has the Regist Tower stamp upon it, and a border of scorns and flowers round the top. The large ladle is marked with the cyphers M. R. I. The ornament is broken off the top of the caddy. Ten Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said articles to the Hon. William Wilkins, Pittsburgh, or 1 dollars for each piece.

May 2.—3t.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received his Spring Supply of

MERCHANDISE

Which are now opening at his
WHOLESALE STORE, WOOD-ST.
Comprising a general and extensive assortment o
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Selected by himself, with care in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, on very low terms, by the Package or Piece

M. S. Mason.

April 11 6t

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

WE now offer for sale COTTON YARN, from No. 6 to 21, inclusive, and CLOTH of superior quality. In consequence of the reduced price of the raw material, and the addition of new machinery, we have reduced our prices, and can now afford those goods lower than ever sold on this side of the mountains.

Purchasers will be supplied at the Phœnix Factory, Allen & Grant's, and Adams & Hutchinson's Warehouses, Pittsburgh.

Adams, Allen & Co.

March 14—2mo.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice, that *I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of June next to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in Uniontown, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.*

Herman H C. Cammann.

Perryopolis, Fayette county, April 18.—4t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

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Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

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7 years old, 15 hands High, a natural trotter—no marks perceivable, except a white spot on her off hind foot. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

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Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823. 3t.

JOHN ROBINSON'S New Glass House,

SCOTCH HILL, PITTSBURGH.

ALL KINDS OF

FLINT GLASS, for sale,

At very REDUCED PRICES, much below any heretofore sold in the United States, and equal to any imported.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Candlesticks, Lamps, Cut Oval Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.

Merchants and others, judges in this article, will find it their interest to call, where they will meet with liberal terms and good work.

N. B. Philosophical, Chemical & Electrical Apparatus,

Of every description, made to order.

☞ A GOOD GLASS CUTTER, will meet with immediate employ and liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 25—3t.

A Proclamation.

THE Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the juries, parties, witnesses, suitors, and all others concerned, in either civil or criminal cases, for trial, at the May term, of the United States' Court for the said district.

WHEREAS,

In consequence of the sickness of the JUDGE of the said District, the said May term, of the said Court, will be ADJOURNED from the first Monday of May to the

First Monday of June next.

You, the said jurors, parties, suitors and witnesses, are HEREBY NOTIFIED not to attend the said court, on the first Monday of May next and are HEREBY REQUIRED to attend, on the said first Monday of June next.

By order of the Judge of the said District.

Hugh Davis,
Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Marshal's Office,
Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823.

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the first Tuesday of June next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Levi Leonard.

Warren, March 4, [Ap. 25.] 1823—3t*

Battalion Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia belonging to the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in Battalions, as follows, to wit: The First Battalion will meet at the House of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on *Wednesday, the 14th of May next*; and the Second Battalion will meet at the house of *John M'Rea*, in Wilkins Township, on *Thursday*, the 15th of May next. Parade to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

Officers appointed to hear appeals for the first Battalion, Captains *Elrod, Scott*, and Lieutenant *Faubirk*,—to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Monday of June next: and for the second Battalion, Captains *Stewart, Carothers*, and Lieutenant *M'Clintock*, —to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the same day

By order of Col. Hill.

Fauntley Muse, *Adj't.*
61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

April 25, 1823—3t*

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, for the benefit of the insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the fourth Monday of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Thomas Squibb.

AN ACT

For the recovery of fines imposed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines imposed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state, to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas the legislature of this state has accepted of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized and required, to take legal measures to recover all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshals, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for moneys by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witness es, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connexion with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received moneys collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of anaccount thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
WILLIAM MARKS, Jr
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—April the fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

[April 25—3t]

The Subscribers,

Have Just Received, and offer for Sale,

2,500 bbls. Conemaugh
Salt,

20 bbls prime New-Orleans Sugar,
50 Kegs Kentucky *TOBACCO.*

They have constantly on hand—
Boiler and Sheet Iron,
Bar-Iron and Nails,
New-Geneva, Boston and Bridgeport Glass,
Bar and Pig Lead
Cotton, Paper and Feathers
Spades and Shovels
Belknap & Co's. Scythes and Sickles

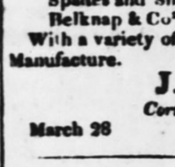
With a variety of other articles of Domestic Manufacture.

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Corner of Wood & Front Streets.

March 28 7t

To the Gentlemen Stock-Farmers.

SUCH of you as are desirous of an opportunity of improving the breed of that invaluable animal the HORSE, attend to your own interests! Call at the Stable of Col. Ramsay, Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood-Street, city of Pittsburgh, where will stand the ensuing *Season*, that very celebrated young Horse,



Godolphin.

He is of a fine size, and extremely well calculated for the turf, saddle, or harness; four years old. You will find by his Pedigree, that *his strain is excelled by that of no other horse in the United States.* He was raised near Hagerstown, on the Maryland line. For terms, &c. apply at the stable, as above.

Elias Davidson.

April 4, 1823.

A One hundred dollar Note,

SUPPOSED to have been stolen, was taken from a black man calling himself Isaac Moor. Any person having lost said note, can get it again on proving the same, and paying the costs, by applying to me at the Toll-House of the Monongahela Bridge

W. H. Hart, gate-keeper.

Pittsburgh, April 25

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING VERY *VALUABLE PROPERTY.*

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARCHIBALD WAY,
JOHN MILLER,

Jan. 10—tf

Foreign.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Baltimore, April 28.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Dart, arrived here on Saturday, in 24 days from Carthagena. He left Guyaquil about the middle of March, at which time President Bolivar was there. The expedition which the Peruvian Patriots had sent against the Royalists near Lima had been defeated. At the last accounts, the Royalists were within a few leagues of Lima, which place it was supposed, would inevitably fall into their hands again. In consequence of the expected capture of Lima, fugitives and much property had left there and arrived at Guyaquil. There was considerable bustle at G. in consequence of this intelligence, and markets had experienced a depression by the unexpected arrival of the goods from the former place.

Several shocks of earthquake had been felt at Lima subsequent to the earthquakes in Chili, and the people in consequence were under much alarm for their safety.

President Bolivar had about 4000 men at Guyaquil, and as many at Cuenca, in the interior.—He was preparing a secret expedition, which, there is no doubt, was to be directed against Peru.

In the province of Quito every thing was perfectly tranquil, as also at Pasto, the insurrectionary movements at the latter place having been effectually quieted through the instrumentality of Bolivar.

The Spanish General Morales was still in possession of Maracaibo, where he was closely hemmed in by sea and land. His movements towards Truxillo and Merida, it has since been ascertained, were made in the hope of uniting with them the people in those sections of country; but meeting with no success, he was obliged to fall back upon Maracaibo. He had with him 3000 men, of whom about 1200 were good soldiers and on whom he could rely. His artillery was trifling. He had committed the greatest cruelties and excesses upon the persons and property of foreigners.—He had in his possession large quantities of dry goods, which he sold whenever opportunity offered. The Patriot General Montilla, was at Rio Hacha, with about 3500 men. On the 17th March there sailed from Carthagena, the Colombian Corvette Carabobo and several other vessels for the purpose of reinforcing the blockading squadron off Maracaibo with troops, stores, &c. The blockade was very strictly enforced. President Bolivar had also sent to the aid of Montilla twelve hundred old troops—at the date of the last accounts they were within a short distance of him and as soon as they could form a junction, would press upon Morales and force him into a decisive battle. The Patriot General was organizing a handsome force of artillery.

General Devereaux has arrived at Santa Fee from Tunja, to meet the Colombian Congress, preparatory to his departure on his mission to Europe. He was expected to arrive at Carthagena about the end of April. The General enjoyed the full confidence of the Colombian Government.

Messrs. Duane and Adams were daily expected at Carthagena from Santa Fee, as also Mr Forich, Swedish Consul General. They would sail in the first vessel for the United States.—*Am.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman of New York, dated on board the Franklin 74, at Valparaiso, Jan. 10th

"We sailed from Callao in October, and after a short and agreeable passage, arrived at Quilca, but found it almost totally abandoned by the inhabitants. A detachment of the Patriot army which had embarked from Callao since our departure from that place, appeared off the coast; the Vice Roy, apprehensive that they might land at that place, ordered all the inhabitants from the coast. The reduction of the city and mine of Araquipa, is said to be the primary and ostensible object of the expedition. The Peruvian Congress were in session when we sailed from Callao, and had accepted the resignation of the Protector (San Martin) who, to do away the impression of his influencing the proceedings of Congress, and also to render futile the accusation of ambition, resigned his protectorship into the hands of the Legislative Assembly, and embarked on board the brig Belgrano for this place. Upon his arrival here he met with a very ungracious reception, especially from Lord Cochrane, who is said even to have passed him in the street without noticing him. Our country, I am afraid, will ere long, find out their error in acknowledging the independence of this country. The intendancies of Conception and Coquimbo have joined in a league to overthrow the existing constitution; to establish one free elective and representative government; to throw off the shackles of commerce; to expel an odious Prime Minister, and to discharge the superfluous civil and military officers of government, who monopolize a considerable portion of the revenue. Gen. Freyre is at the head of the insurrection, and is considered the most popular man in Chili."

It is yet extremely doubtful what part England may take in the impending contest between France and Spain. Certain it is that a strong sentiment of distrust pervades the opposition ranks in the British Parliament, as to the nature of the negotiations which the ministry have entered into with the continental powers. There is evidently an effort making to quell the general burst of feeling in favor of Spain, and it is by no means improbable that a dread of meeting the expressed sense of the nation, induce ministers to confine within their own knowledge the true relation in which they stand with the enemies of the Spanish Constitution. It is much to be feared that England is pledged to a strict neutrality —a tacit approval of this war of extermination against civil liberty.

Tread Mill.—A paragraph in one of the late English papers states that "The Tread Mills in several of the towns of the Southern and Midland Counties are completely out of work—in other words where machinery is attached to them for grinding flour, &c. the Overseers are obliged to *hire* laborers, as these terrors to evil doers have frightened away the vagrants altogether. In jails where there have been thirty or forty beggars at a time, there are now but two or three. The consequence has been a great reduction of prison expense and a total removal of that nuisance—begging in the streets."

It is stated that the steam ship Robert Fulton, which is soon expected at New York from New Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Havana, will bring off the principal part of the wealth of the Peruvian Patriots.—*Baltimore Pat.*

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Herman H. C. Cammann.
Perryopolis Fayette county, April 18.—4t

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COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
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Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Taken up,

TRESPASSING in the enclosure of the subscriber residing in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about three quarters of a mile from Elizabethtown, on the 29th of March last a

Brown Mare,

7 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter—no marks perceivable, except a white spot on her off hind foot. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.
May 2, 1823. Philip Kline.

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W. S. having studied the above Science, for several years, in Europe and America, intends to devote nearly the whole of his time to the instruction of such persons as may favor him with their attention.
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Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823. 3t.

JOHN ROBINSON'S
New Glass House,
SCOTCH HILL, PITTSBURGH.

ALL KINDS OF
FLINT GLASS, for sale,
At very REDUCED PRICES, much below any heretofore sold in the United States, and equal to any imported.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Candlesticks, Lamps, Cut Oval Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.
Merchants and others, judges in this article, will find it their interest to call, where they will meet with liberal terms and good work.
N. B. Philosophical, Chemical & Electrical Apparatus,
Of every description, made to order.
☞ A GOOD GLASS CUTTER, will meet with immediate employ and liberal wages.
Pittsburgh, April 25—3t.

A Proclamation.

THE Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the juries, parties, witnesses, suitors, and all others concerned, in either civil or criminal cases, for trial, at the May term, of the United States' Court for the said district.

WHEREAS,

In consequence of the sickness of the JUDGE of the said District, the said May term, of the said Court, will be ADJOURNED from the first Monday of May to the

First Monday of June next.

You, the said jurors, parties, suitors and witnesses, are HEREBY NOTIFIED not to attend the said court, on the first Monday of May next and are HEREBY REQUIRED to attend, on the said first Monday of June next.
By order of the Judge of the said District.
Hugh Davis,
Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Marshal's Office,
Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823.

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the first Tuesday of June next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.
Levi Leonard.
Warren, March 4, [Ap. 25.] 1823—3t*

Battalion Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia belonging to the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in Battalions, as follows, to wit: The First Battalion will meet at the House of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on *Wednesday, the 14th of May next*, and the Second Battalion will meet at the house of *John M'Rea*, in Wilkins Township, on *Thursday*, the 15th of May next. Parade to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.
Officers appointed to hear appeals for the first Battalion, Captains *Elrod, Scott*, and Lieutenant *Fankirk*,—to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Monday of June next: and for the second Battalion, Captains *Stewart, Carothers*, and Lieutenant *M'Clintock*, —to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the same day
By order of Col. Sill.
Fauntley Muse, *Adj't.*
61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.
April 25, 1823—3t*

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the fourth Monday of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
Thomas Squibb.
Greensburgh Sabscribe, April 16 [2t]

AN ACT

For the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state, to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas the legislature of this state has accepted of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized and required, to take legal measures to recover all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshals, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for moneys by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witness es, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connexion with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received moneys collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more news-papers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of anaccount thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
WILLIAM MARKS, Jr
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—April the five, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.
JOSEPH HIESTER.
[April 25—3t]

The Subscribers,

Have Just Received, and offer for Sale,

2,500 bbls. Conemaugh
Salt,
20 bbls prime New-Orleans Sugar,
50 Kegs Kentucky TOBACCO.
They have constantly on hand—
Boiler and Sheet Iron,
Bar-Iron and Nails,
New-Geneva, Boston and Bridgeport Glass,
Bar and Pig Lead
Cotton, Paper and Feathers
Spades and Shovels
Belknap & Co's. Scythes and Sickles
With a variety of other articles of Domestic Manufacture.
J. W. Biddle & Co.
Corner of Wood & Front Streets.
March 28 7t

To the Gentlemen Stock-Farmers.

SUCH of you as are desirous of an opportunity of improving the breed of that invaluable animal the HORSE, attend to your own interests! Call at the Stable of Col. Ramsay, Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood-Street, city of Pittsburgh, where will stand the ensuing *Season*, that very celebrated young Horse,

Godolphin.

He is of a fine size, and extremely well calculated for the turf, saddle, or harness; four years old. You will find by his Pedigree, that *his strain is excelled by that of no other horse in the United States*. He was raised near Hagerstown, on the Maryland line. For terms, &c. apply at the stable, as above.
Elias Davidson.
April 4, 1823.

A One hundred dollar Note,

SUPPOSED to have been stolen, was taken from a black man calling himself Isaac Moor. Any person having lost said note, can get it again on proving the same, and paying the costs, by applying to me at the Toll-House of the Monongahela Bridge
W. H. Hart, gate-keeper.
Pittsburgh, April 25

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in
Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,
where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.
Jan. 17—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.
A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.
John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE,
Jan. 10—tf

Foreign.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Baltimore, April 28.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Dart, arrived here on Saturday, in 24 days from Carthagena — He left Guyaquil about the middle of March, at which time President Bolivar was there. The expedition which the Peruvian Patriots had sent against the Royalists near Lima had been defeated. At the last accounts, the Royalists were within a few leagues of Lima, which place it was supposed, would inevitably fall into their hands again. In consequence of the expected capture of Lima, fugitives and much property had left there and arrived at Guyaquil. There was considerable bustle at G. in consequence of this intelligence, and markets had experienced a depression by the unexpected arrival of the goods from the former place.

Several shocks of earthquake had been felt at Lima subsequent to the earthquakes in Chili and the people in consequence were under much alarm for their safety.

President Bolivar had about 4000 men at Guyaquil, and as many at Cuenca, in the interior.— He was preparing a secret expedition, which, there is no doubt, was to be directed against Peru.

In the province of Quito every thing was perfectly tranquil, as also at Pasto, the insurrectionary movements at the latter place having been effectually quieted through the instrumentality of Bolivar.

The Spanish General Morales was still in possession of Maracaibo, where he was closely hemmed in by sea and land. His movements towards Truxillio and Merida, it has since been ascertained, were made in the hope of uniting with them the people in those sections of country; but meeting with no success, he was obliged to fall back upon Maracaibo. He had with him 3000 men, of whom about 1200 were good soldiers and on whom he could rely. His artillery was trifling. He had committed the greatest cruelties and excesses upon the persons and property of foreigners.— He had in his possession large quantities of dry goods, which he sold whenever opportunity offered. The Patriot General Montilla, was at Rio Hacha, with about 3500 men. On the 17th March there sailed from Carthagena, the Colombian Corvette Carabobo and several other vessels for the purpose of reinforcing the blockading squadron off Maracaibo with troops, stores, &c. The blockade was very strictly enforced. President Bolivar had also sent to the aid of Montilla twelve hundred old troops—at the date of the last accounts they were within a short distance of him and as soon as they could form a junction, would press upon Morales and force him in to a decisive battle. The Patriot General was organizing a handsome force of artillery.

General Devereaux has arrived at Santa Fee from Tunja, to meet the Colombian Congress, preparatory to his departure on his mission to Europe. He was expected to arrive at Carthagena about the end of April. The General enjoyed the full confidence of the Colombian Government.

Messrs. Duane and Adams were daily expected at Carthagena from Santa Fee, as also Mr Forich, Swedish Consul General. They would sail in the first vessel for the United States.—*Am.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman of New York, dated on board the Franklin 74, at Valparaiso, Jan. 10th

"We sailed from Callao in October, and after a short and agreeable passage, arrived at Quilca, but found it almost totally abandoned by the inhabitants. A detachment of the Patriot army which had embarked from Callao since our departure from that place, appeared off the coast; the Vice Roy, apprehensive that they might land at that place, ordered all the inhabitants from the coast. The reduction of the city and mine of Araquipa, is said to be the primary and ostensible object of the expedition. The Peruvian Congress were in session when we sailed from Callao, and had accepted the resignation of the Protector (San Martin) who, to do away the impression of his influencing the proceedings of Congress, and also to render futile the accusation of ambition, resigned his protectorship into the hands of the Legislative Assembly, and embarked on board the brig Belgrano for this place. Upon his arrival here he met with a very ungracious reception, especially from Lord Cochrane, who is said even to have passed him in the street without noticing him. Our country, I am afraid, will ere long, find out their error in acknowledging the independence of this country. The intendancies of Conception and Coquimbo have joined in a league to overthrow the existing constitution; to establish one free elective and representative government; to throw off the shackles of commerce; to expel an odious Prime Minister, and to discharge the superfluous civil and military officers of government, who monopolize a considerable portion of the revenue. Gen. Freyre is at the head of the insurrection, and is considered the most popular man in Chili."

It is yet extremely doubtful what part England may take in the impending contest between France and Spain. Certain it is that a strong sentiment of distrust pervades the opposition ranks in the British Parliament, as to the nature of the negotiations which the ministry have entered into with the continental powers. There is evidently an effort making to quell the general burst of feeling in favor of Spain, and it is by no means improbable that a dread of meeting the expressed sense of the nation, induce ministers to confine within their own knowledge the true relation in which they stand with the enemies of the Spanish Constitution. It is much to be feared that England is pledged to a strict neutrality —a tacit approval of this war of extermination against civil liberty.

Tread Mill.—A paragraph in one of the late English papers states that "The Tread Mills in several of the towns of the Southern and Midland Counties are completely out of work—in other words where machinery is attached to them for grinding flour, &c. the Overseers are obliged to *hire* laborers, as these terrors to evil doers have frightened away the vagrants altogether. In jails where there have been thirty or forty beggars at a time, there are now but two or three. The consequence has been a great reduction of prison expense and a total removal of that nuisance—begging in the streets."

It is stated that the steam ship Robert Fulton, which is soon expected at New York from New Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Havana, will bring off the principal part of the wealth of the emperor Iturbide.—*Baltimore Pat.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1823.

Some of the patent papers attempt to turn the catholic meetings into ridicule, and to misrepresent the character of those who composed them. In the neighborhood, however, of the Catholic meetings, it does not answer the purpose of the party to misrepresent the matter so glaringly. The Lancaster Intelligencer an old democratic paper, and now a supporter of the election of Mr. Shulze, says, speaking of the Catholics who composed the meeting in that city—"Many of these gentlemen have been firm supporters of this paper, and of the democratic cause, in the most trying times."

From the Lancaster Gazette.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Binns, in his paper of the 21st April, has published a most false and scandalous attack upon the respectable body of Catholics of this city, who composed the meeting held on Thursday evening the 10th inst. at the house of Mary Callaghan, at which the undersigned attended.

That Mr. Binns has been the dupe of his correspondent residing in Lancaster may be the case, but we presume whatever statement may have been furnished to Mr. Binns, must have received its finishing touch from his own hand; for we can hardly admit, that there is any individual belonging to the city of Lancaster, having any respectability, who could be so base as to forge falsehoods so gross and easy of detection.

Mr. Binns says, on the information of *his Lancaster correspondents*, that the meeting at Mrs. Callaghan's "was not large and respectable—that it was neither the one nor the other"—"When *it* first assembled, there were several *highly respectable* Catholics present, but so soon as they had *clearly* ascertained that the object was to array the Catholics as a religious denomination against the candidate of the Democratic party *than* they left the room."

The assertion of Col. John Binns, that the meeting was not large and respectable, might pass for as much as it is worth, was it not immediately contradicted, by the admission, "that *there were several highly respectable Catholics* present when it first assembled." He, however, with his usual adroitness, manages to get rid of every respectable part of the meeting, by saying "*that they left the room* as soon as they had clearly understood the object was to array the Catholics as a religious denomination against the candidate of the Democratic party."

There is in this tissue a blending of truth with falsehood so cunningly devised that those not immediately upon the spot might be imposed upon: But a simple statement of facts will compel even Mr. Binns to acknowledge, if he really obtained his information from *his Lancaster correspondents*, that he has been vilely imposed upon.

The meeting consisted of about forty, among whom, as Mr. Binns admits, "*there were several highly respectable persons*," of whom only *one person*, Mr. James Johnston, stone cutter, withdrew, which he had an undoubted right to do if he thought proper, without any questioning his motive. Now, if there were "several respectable persons present," and only one person withdrew, we think that Mr. Binns, in truth, must acknowledge that the meeting was respectable.

Mr. Michael M'Gran, is then introduced under the name of *M'Graw*, (which we presume is merely an error of the Press,) who Mr. Binns acknowledges to be "a respectable Catholic Democrat," but who being called to preside at the meeting is made to "declare he would have nothing to do with it, and together with many others quitted the room in disgust."

It is true that Mr. M'Gran declined accepting the chair for reasons which were satisfactory to the meeting: But Mr. M'Gran did not withdraw. He remained a member of the meeting and voted in approbation of the address and resolutions, and fully concurred in sentiment with his brethren.

As members of that meeting, and as giving our support to its proceedings, we have considered it a duty, by stating facts, to arrest the course of a calumny against our motives and our objects, and we take this opportunity to protest against that indiscriminate censure and abuse of the individuals composing that meeting in which Mr. Binns and his correspondents have shamefully indulged. We are Catholics, our worthy chairman is a Catholic, and our Secretary, a young man it is true, the son of Mrs. Callaghan, at whose house the meeting took place, yields to none in purity of intention and integrity of principle.

Your attempt, Mr. Binns, to ridicule the Catholics of the city of Lancaster, because they have determined to exercise their rights as freemen, is neither creditable nor honorable. If they have determined to withhold their support from a man whose only distinguishing trait is hostility to their religion, abuse and studied insult are not likely to change their opinions.

You denounce our chairman as an unknown man, whom "the honor of the chair so *confounded* and *astounded*, that he *did* what he otherwise *would not have done*—signed the proceedings."—And our secretary, as "*a good tapster and waiting boy, but such was the advantage of being able to write*, that this *Secretary* was *necessarily* made one of the committee of five"—and that "the committee, after some time occupied in *learning to read* it with tolerable facility, reported an address, &c"

We do not, nor have we any occasion to deny that many of us are mechanics: But you, Mr. Binns are a soap boiler, and a living proof, that because a man is a mechanic, he is not, consequently, unlettered. Or is it because we are Catholics that you have insinuated that four of the five who composed the committee could not write?

We are sorry, Mr. Binns, that your ample experience has not taught you to treat with common decency, a community that collectively or individually never gave you offence.

You say the object of this meeting was to array the Catholics as a religious denomination, against the candidate of the democratic party. Such an accusation, besides being unfounded, comes from you with a very ill grace. The men who composed that meeting are esteemed democrats; and as democrats, they will surrender no right. They are not to be dragooned or abused or threatened into the support of any man or any set of men, particularly a man in whose nomination they had no part: And of all men upon earth Mr. Binns is the last who should make accusations of deserting the democratic party. You, Mr. Binns, opposed Mr. Findlay, the democratic candidate, three years ago, and advocated Mr. Hiester: We supported Mr. Findlay. You have deserted Mr. Hiester, in the face of day, and passed over to his opponent, Mr. Shulze. We do not accuse you of any impropriety in this—man loves *change and variety*, and you have merely followed the dictates of your principles and propensities. We, for reasons given in the address and resolutions passed at the meeting at Mrs. Callahan's, which we deem sound and conclusive, determined to vote for any good respectable man, in preference to Mr. Shulze, and in this we only exercised a [illegible] secured to us by the constitution of our [illegible] without any intention to offend Mr.

[illegible] the candidate he [illegible] as the first upon his [illegible]

[illegible] the Catholics of Lancaster county [illegible] They have determined and are determined to support no man for any office, [illegible] with the rights of freemen, they will submit to no dictation, and will [illegible] their constitutional right of suffrage in [illegible] as it pleases.

James Tidd,	*Roger Quinn,*
Thomas M'Cann,	*James Sheridan,*
Edward Nugent,	*Timothy Gallagher,*
Dennis M'Manamy,	*Philip M'Cartney.*
Patrick Muldoon.	

ENGLISH CANAL STOCKS.

In looking over a late number of Wells & Son's London Financial and Commercial Record, we find some items relative to the present price of English Canal Stocks, which may at the present moment prove interesting. The first column contains the names of the canals; the second, the original price of shares; the third, the price at which they are now selling; the fourth, the amount of dividend declared annually.

Names.	*Original Price.*	*Current Price.*	*Dividend.*
Birmingham	35*L.*	600*L.*	24*L.*
Coventry	100	1070	48
Erewash	100	1000	58
Grand Junction	100	245	10
Leeds & Liverpool	100	375	12
Do. New	80	292	91.12s.
Leicester	140	300	14
Do. New	110	235	11
Loughborough	143	3500	170
Monmouthshire	100	165	8
Melton Mowbray	100	220	10
Neath	108	400	22
Oxford	100	740	32
Stafford & Worcester	140	700	40
Stroudwater	150	420	22
Swansea	100	200	10
Warwick & Birm	100	230	75
Warwick & Napton	100	215	9

There are, it must be confessed, other canal companies in England, the stock of which has advanced but little in value, and some, the stock of which is below par. Judgment is necessary in laying out canals, as well as in other things: yet it is worthy of observation, that while few, if any, of the different road, bridge, dock, railing, gas light or insurance companies, net more than 10 per cent per annum; many of the Canal Companies have been able to treble the value of their stock, and one at least, divides more per annum than the original amount of subscription.—*Phil. Gaz.*

IRON MAKING.

Mr. Mushett, one of the most scientific and ingenious of our iron masters, has, in some late inquiries into the history of the discovery and use of cast iron (inserted in the Philosophical Magazine) appeared disposed to fix its date in England about the year 1550; before which time, it appears that the art of casting iron was unknown; and he supposes it to have been an English invention. There were in England and Wales, in the year 1720, he says, fifty-nine blast furnaces employed in making about 17,350 tons, yearly; or a little more than five tons each of pig iron weekly. At that period, fourteen of these furnaces existed in the two south eastern counties of England, Kent and Sussex; where now one, at most, survives, near Battle. Mr. M. suggests, as a curious subject of antiquarian research in Sussex and Gloucestershire, (including the Forest of Dean,) and several other counties, to ascertain the place and date of erection of the first tall blast furnace in England, for the making of cast or pig iron? At present, the size and number of these furnaces are so wonderfully increased in Britain, as to manufacture near *half a million tons* of pig iron annually! with a consumption of pit coal, in all the attendant manipulations, equal at least, to *five million tons* annually!

How to produce the best of fruit.—Take a scion from a tree, the growth of the preceding year, of the choicest fruit found—cut this scion into pieces, of two, three or four inches in length, dip the ends cut, in warm rosin, so as to prevent the sap from issuing out—plant the pieces in soil suitable for an orchard. A number of shoots will spring up; from these select the most thrifty for growth, lop down the remaining shoots and cover them faithfully with earth; and in a short time they will become roots to nourish and hasten the growth of the tree. An orchard may be produced in this manner at least two years sooner than from the seed.

Foreign.

From England.—By the ship Florida, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, London papers to the 15th have been received. The Commercial Advertiser and New York Statesman furnish the following extracts.

London, March 11.

Five recruiting parties are to proceed forthwith into the interior, to raise recruits for the Royal Marines, it being intended to increase this most serviceable corps from 7600 to 8000, as part of the augmentation of 4000 men to the Navy this year.

The sum of 4000*l* has been remitted from Bengal to the London Tavern Committee. It was subscribed for the relief of the distressed Irish.

Ireland.—The Limerick Chronicle states that a party of armed insurgents attacked the house of Mr. Darby Murphy, near Listowel, set fire to the house and out offices, which were consumed, and it was with difficulty he and his family escaped the conflagration.

Near Drumcolliher, a large stack of hay was consumed on Friday week last; and, on the same night, near Newcastle, a waste house was set fire to. A man in the employ of the Rev. Edward Geraghty, of Killeedy, was made to eat the summonses he was serving for tithe, on the commons, by two armed men.—Eighty persons are capitally charged for trial in the County of Limerick Jail.

Any persons looking for presentments near Bunratty, in the county of Clare, are advised to prepare their coffins!—These outrages are committed, and the Insurrection Act operating in this county. Two persons, John Purtell and Wm. M'Cormack, were sentenced to seven years' transportation, in Rathkeale, by Serjeant Torrens for serving Rockite notices.

The neighborhood of Limerick has for the last three months been the scene of numerous outrages and depredations, notwithstanding the presence of a large party of military in the [illegible]

[illegible] Dublin papers [illegible] Mr. John [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] in the most [illegible] manner. A parcel of [illegible] upon the same farm, were in like manner destroyed, and on the night of the last visit to Mr. John O'Halloran, nine sheep, the property of Mr. William Fyffe, were butchered in like manner upon his farm near Loyhill.

A watch-[illegible] and [illegible] to the house of a poor man, named John Tunney, on the lands of Ballyroe, near Tralee.—The family were in their beds, and narrowly escaped with their lives. The house was totally consumed with all the household furniture.

At Castle Castle, Ballynerig, Ballinaneberig, Barbilly, and several other places, similar outrages have been committed. On Friday week last, as the seizures made by F. O'Shaughnessy, Esq. and his highly efficient police were conveying into the town of Cullen, the country people being determined to attempt a rescue, rallied across the fields to a new line the police had taken; at the same time women were sent before the party to say a funeral was coming down the hill, which gave sufficient time to the police to prepare for them—their number amounted to four or five hundred. When they arrived at Clogen, about a mile and a half from Ulla, the attack commenced, and some shots were fired at the Police, which were quickly returned. The country people made a stand, until sixty rounds of ball cartridge were fired, when one man received a ball in the head—they then discontinued the pursuit. The firing being heard in Cullen, Lieut. Risch, with a party of 79th Highlanders, stationed there, under his command, proceeded with all possible haste to the spot; but before his arrival all was quiet, and the party had proceeded to Tralee with the seizures, which they safely lodged in the stores.

A dreadful affray occurred at the Fermanagh election. Several shots were fired out of a house, and some persons wounded: one of them, it was feared, mortally. Besides this two men were found dead in the snow, from the effects of intoxication.—*Phil Gaz.*

London, March 14, 1823.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday have reached town ——The Marshals Oudinot and Moncey have set out to join the Army of the Pyrenees; the former to take the command, under the Duke of Angouleme, who is to leave Paris himself on Saturday (to morrow) for Bayonne.—Marshal Soult has refused a command —The next arrival will, doubtless, bring more important information.

March 15.—We are informed, upon the best authority, that several Officers of the Legion of Honor who have served under Bonaparte, have recently left this country to enter into the Spanish service, in which they are to receive commands.—*Globe.*

The English Journals which contain the accounts of the dinner given in London to the Spanish Ambassador, have been seized by the French police.

There was a report in the City yesterday, that a French Regiment of Cavalry had gone over to the Spaniards.

Boston, April 16.

Last evening Mr. H. Porter, a passenger in the Sally Anne, from Smyrna, favored us with the "Spectator," of the 8th of February. We have not time to translate much of the information it furnishes. It contains the particulars of the defeat of the Turks in their attack on the important fortress of Missolongy, on the 6th of January; but announces the complete surrender, at length, of the Peninsula to the Turks; and that the Vizier of Bosnia had succeeded Chourchid Pacha as Seraskier of Romelia and the Morea, and had arrived at Larissa, with 16,000 men. "We continue," says the Spectator, "to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity."

From the Journal des Debats.

Zante, Feb. 14.—After the victory which the inhabitants of Missolongy gained on the 6th of this month, when they repulsed six assaults of the Turks, Omar Brioni, Pacha of Janina, retreated, leaving 1500 men on the field of battle. During two days it was unknown what route he had taken, and strong reconnoitering parties were sent out in different directions, and beyond Zygos. At the same time advice was received that a corps of 1800 Greeks from the Morea had disembarked opposite to Trisonta, and were advancing by the defiles of Mount Caracas towards Tidaria, while Mark Botzaris, at the head of 1500 men, was moving on by Lepenon to Verachori.—The movement from Missolongy having been calculated on this base of operations, its first object was the camp of Omar Brioni, which was found abandoned; 16 pieces of cannon and amunition, and provisions were found left behind, and even the magnificent tent of Chourchid Pacha. All the articles became the booty of the Christians, who soon learnt that Omar Pacha had retreated to Verachori. Our latest news from the Continent, which is up to the 10th of this month, says that this proud Arnaut is surrounded in his position, and we expect daily to hear of his complete ruin.

The Electoral Colleges of Greece are summoned for the 15th of this month, at Napoli di Romania, in order to renew the Deputies who compose the Amphictionic Congress. It is asserted that Athens will be henceforth the chief place of the confederation of the States of all the provinces, and of the President of the Diets of Terra Firma, and of the islands.

The Castle of Patras, as well as the Little Dardanelles and Lepantum have lately made some proposals which would lead to the belief that these places will ere long surrender.

The Hydriots are blockading by sea the fortresses of Coron and of Modon, which does not merit the honor of a siege, to which, moreover the Greeks do not readily give themselves up; it can no longer be doubted but that the Peloponnesus will, before the month of April next, be entirely free. Thus a handful of men, at first armed with sticks and implements of husbandry, and with a few fowling pieces, will have conquered altars, laws, a country, arsenals and arms; for the Greeks at present possess 140 pieces of artillery, [illegible]

[illegible] the question of [illegible] Ministers, assistant, ex- [illegible] ourselves on this perfect [illegible] all the evi [illegible] subject [illegible] especially when it [illegible]

Balt. Mem. Chron.

France and Great Britain.—An Englishman in Paris has written to his correspondent in this country. The female named is the particular friend of the King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"The greatest politician here now is Mrs. Fitzherbert. The information denied to us by Ministers, is kindly communicated by the illustrious personage, and her aye and nay direct the decision of thousands. An Irish Baronet, Sir John B——y, yesterday consulted Mrs. Fitzherbert about the question of peace or war, as he was very fearful of being obliged to quit Paris. Her Excellency replied that there was no danger of war between England and France, as the former power had resolved upon the strictest neutrality. The words of Mrs. F. were, "I care not who says to the contrary, I speak from the highest possible authority."

"Such is the importance attached to this information, that it has been handed about from family to family, and it has already tranquillized many who were about to apply for passports to England."

CHATEAUBRIAND.

The British opposition papers, animadverting upon the extreme Bourbon loyalty expressed by the viscount de Chateaubriand in his speech respecting the invasion of Spain, remarked with truth, that "it was Chateaubriand who said in *his preface to Atala*, that Bonaparte was a man whom providence had sent into the world in token of his reconciliation with the human race, when he was tired of punishing mankind! It was Chateaubriand who likened the birth of young Napoleon to *the advent of the Redeemer!* It was Chateaubriand who brought water from the river Jordan for his baptism!"

Among the Characters represented by the celebrated Matthews, in his inimitable performances, is one of an English officer of some note, a brave fellow, but an outrageous story teller. The name we do not learn, but the Letter from which this is an extract, republished in the *Port Folio* from one of the English Literary Magazines, is meant to hit off the same person, who is distinguished by the name of Major Longbow. If it makes the reader laugh right heartily our purpose will be accomplished.—*Village Record.*

POETICAL PROSINGS BY MAJOR LONG BOW.

THE DAVID AND HIS GOAT, NEWYDDOWYTTWLLY

North Wales, 12th Oct. 1822.

My Dear Editor.—Here I am! Just arrived, all safe and sound, rump-steak boiling below while I keep my word, and write directly to say,—why the devil did'nt you meet me at Brighton? Kept a seat for you in the tilbury, mounted George on the charger, and drove gunpowder in harness. Never sat behind a beast that went better; drove ten thousand horses in my time, and never had such a beauty before: all blood, bone, fire, and action: been five and fifty miles a day for the last nine weeks, and never stumbled! Hills or turnpike roads all the same pace, and bolts at nothing but an old woman with a lantern. 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie?

Since I saw you, been all over the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland, seen them all; Laurenekirk, Prestonpans, Strathbogie, and Edinburgh Castle! Ballyshannon, Knocklofty, Mullingar, Cork, and Dublin. Been up all the inaccessible mountains, slept in Fingal's cave, and swam over the lake of Killarney! Wet weather at the time I was out, not a single dry day for the whole three months, but could'nt hurt me; hard as marble! never was ill in my life, and never took a dose of physic! You know my muscle, double jointed! finest piece of anatomy on the face of the earth! Hercules was a fool to me! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie? Bought ten score of Irish black cattle, for my cousin Harry's farm in Norfolk; all prime beasts; such horns and tails! one of them tossed me thirty feet over a haystack! Would have killed any body else, could'nt hurt me! Up I went, down I came, pitched plump into my arm chair at the dinner table! Nothing to what I met with in the East Indies once, at my Bungalow near Kuttygar; walking one morning with colonel Rampart, met one of my red bulls, none of your little English breed—big as a rhinoceros, and strong as an elephant! Away went the colonel,—"fly," says I, "I will," says he, left me to face him, walked leisurely to the hedge, five and twenty feet high, could have cleared that at a jump, but no! stood my ground, and met him manfully—bull came up, seized me by the middle, and over I went, another bull on the other side caught me on his horns, and tossed me back again; first flung me over to the second, and there was I, pitched backwards and forwards for three hours and twenty minutes! I repeat it; for three hours and twenty minutes! till the last bull was so tired, could only throw me to the top of the hedge; upon which, up I sprang and ran home by a circuitous route, nine miles round, without stopping! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie.

There was a muscle! why, what would have killed twenty common men, didn't hurt me, drank five bottles of claret afterwards, and went to bed sober; hard as marble, hit me with a hammer, make no impression, a sledge hammer if you like! Double jointed! Strong as Hercules and a half, and a match for Randall and any three prize-fighters the Fives Court can furnish; five hundred guineas to five that I finish them all in ten minutes. Punish them as I did the marble Melpomene at the Louvre, knock their noses off! By the by, I see Matthews told that story of me at the [illegible]-house last winter; showed me off to the public, when I was climbing up rocks and tumbling down precipices in Switzerland; introduced all my private adventures. Old Twaddle frightening the fish at Battersea; splashing and dabbling like a cat in a waterbutt; going up in the balloon, Indian juggler, landing at Margate, and all that sort of concern. Pretended that I was afraid too! I, that never was afraid of any thing in my life; he knew that nothing alarms me. Young lady set the bed curtains on fire at an inn where I slept last December, reading novels when she ought to have been dreaming about them: room in a blaze! staircase as hot as St. Sebastian when I mounted the first scaling ladder! what did I do? shaved myself, and dressed in full uniform, quite cool and composed; took the whole family, two and twenty of them, up to the top of the house nine stories high! tied them all up in blankets, three together, and flung them over the parapet; jumped myself last, with the young lady under my arm, and not a soul hurt! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie? And after all this, Matthews to say that I was frightened! it's well for him I wasn't in London; but we shall meet yet, and he'll find that Major Longbow isn't to be affronted with impunity. What! escaped being taken off by the enemy's balls at Waterloo, and to be taken off at the English Opera House in London. I'll show him muscle! Why, my own relations swore they saw me in the Strand, when I was rolling over the Glaciers! Vowed that I was retailing my own exploits at Westminster, when I was living peaceably at Zurich! So warn Matthews of his danger, will you! for if I don't carbonado him, unless he makes an apology, never believe me again.

THE LUCKY PETTICOAT!—A few days since, a woman of the name of Thompson, purchased a flannel petticoat, which hung up for sale at the shop of Mr. Munday, pawn-broker, Golden-lane, for which she gave 20s. On undoing one of the tucks, she discovered a bank note concealed in it. Elated with her good fortune, she went immediately to the same shop, and tendered it as a one pound note, in order to redeem some articles. Mr. Two-to-one stared with astonishment. Instead of a one pound note, it was a 50*l*! He questioned the woman as to how she came by it, and on her declining to tell him, took her to Worship street Office, where the business being investigated, the woman was discharged with her prize to the no small chagrin of the pawn broker, who claimed the found note as his property.—*British paper.*

ROBINSON'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 24, 1823.

☞On Friday, the 9th of next month (May) will positively commence the drawing of the

UNIVERSITY

LOTTERY—SECOND CLASS,

And the whole to be completed in 16 *days' drawing*

Scheme.

1	prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	10,000 Dollars is	10,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	5,000 Dollars is	5,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	4,000 Dollars is	4,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	3,000 Dollars is	3,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	2,000 Dollars is	2,000 Dollars.
5	prizes of	1,000 Dollars is	5,000 Dollars.
5	prizes of	500 Dollars is	2,500 Dollars.
10	prizes of	200 Dollars is	2,000 Dollars.
20	prizes of	100 Dollars is	2,000 Dollars.
50	prizes of	50 Dollars is	2,500 Dollars.
200	prizes of	20 Dollars is	4,000 Dollars.
300	prizes of	15 Dollars is	4,500 Dollars.
6150	prizes of	10 Dollars is	61,500 Dollars.
16,000 Tickets.			128,000 Dollars.

Two-fifths of of the whole number of Tickets in the University Lottery must be prizes, consequently it offers great advantages to the adventurer, and with much *less risk* than any Scheme which has been offered in this City for a number of years.

Tickets	$ 10 00	*Quarters*	$ 2 50
Halves	5 00	*Eighths*	1 25

For Sale, warranted undrawn, at

ROBINSON'S

OLD ESTAB'LISHED LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market-Street.

☞ Where may be had Tickets and Shares in any of the Baltimore Lotteries.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing Prize Tickets or Cash, [post paid] will be promptly answered by return of mail, if addressed to

Henry Robinson,
Sec'ry to the Managers—Baltimore.

☞ A complete list of each day's drawing of the University, Washington Monument, and State Lotteries, will appear in "Robinson's Stock and Exchange Gazette" which is published weekly—and all purchasers of Tickets who may signify their desire to receive it, will have it forwarded to their address, *gratis.*

☞ Orders for Tickets or Shares received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,
Market-Street—Pittsburgh.

*** Where a correct list of each day's drawing will be received, and Cash will be paid for Prizes as soon as drawn.

Pittsburgh, May 2.

[The editors of the Chillicothe Supporter, Steubenville Herald, and Zanesville Republican, will please to insert the above once, and forward their bills to the office of this Gazette for collection.]

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana

TURNPIKE ROAD.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last session, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the Improvement of the State," the contractors on the above road whose claims were disputed, and so returned to the Treasurer of the State, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle their accounts with the Company for the disputed balances, or bring suits for the recovery of the same, on or before the 1st day of October next, the said company will draw from the State Treasurer the amount of said disputed balances.

By order of the Board, April 21, 1823.

John Blair, *Pres't.*

RICHARD SMITH, *Sec'y.*

May 2—3t.

Plaster of Paris,

Warranted Genuine,—at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1823.

Some of the patent papers attempt to turn the catholic meetings into ridicule, and to misrepresent the character of those who composed them. In the neighborhood, however, of the Catholic meetings, it does not answer the purpose of the *party* to misrepresent the matter so glaringly. The Lancaster Intelligencer an old democratic paper, and now a supporter of the election of Mr. Shulze, says, speaking of the Catholics who composed the meeting in that city—"Many of these gentlemen have been firm supporters of this paper, and of the *democratic cause*, in the most *trying times*."

From the Lancaster Gazette.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Binns, in his paper of the 21st April, has published a most false and scandalous attack upon the respectable body of Catholics of this city, who composed the meeting held on Thursday evening the 10th inst. at the house of Mary Callaghan, at which the undersigned attended.

That Mr. Binns has been the dupe of his correspondent residing in Lancaster may be the case, but we presume whatever statement may have been furnished to Mr. Binns, must have received its finishing touch from his own hand; for we can hardly admit, that there is any individual belonging to the city of Lancaster, having any respectability, who could be so base as to forge falsehoods so gross and easy of detection.

Mr. Binns says, on the information of *his Lancaster correspondents*, that the meeting at Mrs. Callaghan's "was not large and respectable—that it was neither the one nor the other"—"When *it* first assembled, there were several *highly respectable* Catholics present, but so soon as they had *clearly* ascertained that the object was to array the Catholics as a religious denomination against the candidate of the Democratic party *than* they left the room."

The assertion of Col. John Binns, that the meeting was not large and respectable, might pass for as much as it is worth, was it not immediately contradicted, by the admission, "that [illegible] were several *highly respectable Catholics* present when it first assembled." He, however, with his usual adroitness, manages to get rid of this very respectable part of the meeting, by saying "*that they left the room* as soon as they had clearly understood the object was to array the Catholics as a religious denomination against the candidate of the Democratic party."

There is in this tissue a blending of truth with falsehood so cunningly devised that those not immediately upon the spot might be imposed upon: But a simple statement of facts will compel even Mr. Binns to acknowledge, if he really obtained his information from *his Lancaster correspondents*, that he has been vilely imposed upon.

The meeting consisted of about forty, among whom, as Mr. Binns admits, "*there were several highly respectable persons*," of whom only *one person*, Mr. James Johnston, stone cutter, withdrew, which he had an undoubted right to do if he thought proper without any questioning his motive. Now, if there were "several respectable persons present," and only one person withdrew, we think that Mr. Binns, in truth, must acknowledge that the meeting was respectable.

Mr. Michael M'Gran, is then introduced under the name of *M'Graw*, (which we presume is merely an error of the Press,) who Mr. Binns acknowledges to be "a respectable Catholic Democrat," but who being called to preside at the meeting is made to "declare he would have nothing to do with it, and together with many others quitted the room in disgust."

It is true that Mr. M'Gran declined accepting the chair for reasons which were satisfactory to the meeting: But Mr. M'Gran did not withdraw He remained a member of the meeting and voted in approbation of the address and resolutions, and fully concurred in sentiment with his brethren.

As members of that meeting, and as giving our support to its proceedings, we have considered it a duty, by stating facts, to arrest the course of a calumny against our motives and our objects, and we take this opportunity to protest against that indiscriminate censure and abuse of the individuals composing that meeting in which Mr. Binns and his correspondents have shamefully indulged. We are Catholics, our worthy chairman is a Catholic, and our Secretary, a young man it is true, the son of Mrs. Callaghan, at whose house the meeting took place, yields to none in purity of intention and integrity of principle.

Your attempt, Mr. Binns, to ridicule the Catholics of the city of Lancaster, because they have determined to exercise their rights as freemen, is neither creditable nor honorable. If they have determined to withhold their support from a man whose only distinguishing trait is hostility to their religion, abuse and studied insult are not likely to change their opinions.

You denounce our chairman as an unknown man, whom "the honor of the chair so *confounded* and *astounded*, that he *did* what he otherwise *would not have done*—signed the proceedings."—And our secretary, as "*a good tapster and waiting boy, but such was the advantage of being able to write*, that this *Secretary* was *necessarily* made one of the committee of five"—and that "the committee, after some time occupied in *learning to read* it with tolerable facility, reported an address, &c"

We do not, nor have we any occasion to deny that many of us are mechanics: But you, Mr. Binns are a soap boiler, and a living proof, that because a man is a mechanic, he is not, consequently, unlettered. Or is it because we are Catholics that you have insinuated that four of the five who composed the committee could not write?

We are sorry, Mr. Binns, that your ample experience has not taught you to treat with common decency, a community that collectively or individually never gave you offence.

You say the object of this meeting was to array the Catholics as a religious denomination, against the candidate of the democratic party. Such an accusation, besides being unfounded, comes from you with a very ill grace. The men who composed that meeting are esteemed democrats; and as democrats, they will surrender no right. They are not to be dragooned or abused or threatened into the support of any man or any set of men, particularly a man in whose nomination they had no part: And of all men upon earth Mr. Binns is the last who should make accusations of deserting the democratic party. You, Mr. Binns, opposed Mr. Findlay, the democratic candidate, three years ago, and advocated Mr. Hiester: We supported Mr. Findlay. You have deserted Mr. Hiester, in the face of day, and passed over to his opponent, Mr. Shulze. We do not accuse you of any impropriety in this—man loves *change and variety*, and you have merely followed the dictates of your principles and propensities. We, for reasons given in the address and resolutions passed at the meeting at Mrs. Callahan's, which we deem sound and conclusive, determined to vote for any good respectable man, in preference to Mr. Shulze, and in this we only exercised a right secured to us by the constitution of our country, without any intention to offend Mr. Binns, or the candidate he informs his readers *was fixed upon two years ago*.

To satisfy Mr. Binns of a fact, we assure him that there is no diversity of opinion among the Catholics of Lancaster county upon this subject. They have determined and are determined to support no man for any office, who interferes with the rights of conscience—that they will submit to no dictation, and will maintain their constitutional right of suffrage as long as life permits.

James Todd,	*Roger Queen,*
Thomas M'Caster,	*James Haskins,*
Edward Nugent,	*Timothy Gallagher,*
Dennis M'Munnus,	*Philip M'Cartney.*
Patrick Muldoon.	

ENGLISH CANAL STOCKS.

In looking over a late number of Wells & Son's London Financial and Commercial Record, we find some items relative to the present price of English Canal Stocks, which may at the present moment prove interesting. The first column contains the names of the canals; the second, the original price of shares; the third, the price at which they are now selling the fourth, the amount of dividend declared annually.

Names.	*Original Price.*	*Current Price*	*Dividend.*
Birmingham	35*L.*	600*L.*	24*L.*
Coventry	100	1070	46
Erewash	100	1000	58
Grand Junction	100	245	10
Leeds&Liverpool	100	375	12
Do. New	80	292	91.12s.
Leicester	140	300	14
Do. New	110	235	11
Loughborough	143	3500	170
Monmouthshire	100	165	8
Melton Mowbray	100	220	10
Neath	108	400	22
Oxford	100	740	32
Stafford & Worcester	140	700	40
Stroudwater	150	420	22
Swansea	100	200	10
Warwick & Birm	100	230	75
Warwick&Napton	100	215	9

There are, it must be confessed, other canal companies in England, the stock of which has advanced but little in value, and some, the stock of which is below par. Judgment is necessary in laying out canals, as well as in other things: yet it is worthy of observation, that while few, if any, of the different road, bridge, dock, railing, gas light or insurance companies, net more than 10 per cent per an num; many of the Canal Companies have been able to treble the value of their stock, and one at least, divides more per annum than the original amount of subscription.—*Phil. Gaz.*

IRON MAKING.

Mr. Mushett, one of the most scientific and ingenious of our iron masters, has, in some late inquiries into the history of the discovery and use of cast iron (inserted in the Philosophical Magazine) appeared disposed to fix its date in England about the year 1550; before which time, it appears that the art of casting iron was unknown; and he supposes it to have been an English invention. There were in England and Wales, in the year 1720, he says, fifty-nine blast furnaces employed in making about 7,350 tons, yearly; or a little more than five tons each of pig iron weekly. At that period, fourteen of these furnaces existed in the two south eastern counties of England, Kent and Sussex; where now one, at most, survives, near Battle. Mr. M. suggests, as a curious subject of antiquarian research in Sussex and Gloucestershire, (including the Forest of Dean,) and several other counties, to ascertain the place and date of erection of the first tall blast furnace in England, for the making of cast or pig iron? At present, the size and number of these furnaces are so wonderfully increased in Britain, as to manufacture near *half a million tons* of pig iron annually! with a consumption of pit coal, in all the attendant manipulations, equal at least, to *five million tons* annually!

How to produce the best of fruit.—Take a scion from a tree, the growth of the preceding year, of the choicest fruit found—cut this scion into pieces, of two, three or four inches in length, dip the ends cut, in warm rosin, so as to prevent the sap from issuing out—plant the pieces in soil suitable for an orchard. A number of shoots will spring up; from these select the most thrifty for growth, lop down the remaining shoots and cover them faithfully with earth; and in a short time they will become roots to nourish and hasten the growth of the tree. An orchard may be produced in this manner at least two years sooner than from the seed.

Foreign.

From England.—By the ship Florida, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, London papers to the 15th have been received. The Commercial Advertiser and New York Statesman furnish the following extracts.

London, March 11.

Five recruiting parties are to proceed forthwith into the interior, to raise recruits for the Royal Marines, it being intended to increase this most serviceable corps from 7600 to 8000, as part of the augmentation of 4000 men to the Navy this year.

The sum of 4000l has been remitted from Bengal to the London Tavern Committee. It was subscribed for the relief of the distressed Irish.

Ireland.—The Limerick Chronicle states, that a party of armed insurgents attacked the house of Mr. Darby Murphy, near Listowel, set fire to the house and out offices, which were consumed, and it was with difficulty he and his family escaped the conflagration.

Near Drumcolliher, a large stack of hay was consumed on Friday week last; and, on the same night, near Newcastle, a waste house was set fire to. A man in the employ of the Rev. Edward Geraghty, of Killeedy, was made to eat the summonses he was serving for tithe, on the commons, by two armed men.—Eighty persons are capitally charged for trial in the County of Limeric Jail.

Any persons looking for presentments near Bunratty, in the county of Clare, are advised to prepare their coffins!—These outrages are committed, and the Insurrection Act operating in this county. Two persons, John Purtell and Wm. M'Cormack, were sentenced to seven years' transportation, in Rathkeale, by Serjeant Torrens for serving Rockite notices

The neighborhood of Limeric has for the last three months been the scene of numerous outrages and depredations, notwithstanding the presence of a large party of military in the neighborhood.—At Bruff a hundred tons of hay were set on fire, and a new house, with twenty-eight cows, fourteen of which were saved, three burnt to death, and three were so much scorched as not likely to live. Mr. John O'Halloran had a quantity of hay burnt by those nightly rulers, upon his farm at Meyhill; and in his first visit forty sheep were killed in the most savage manner, by beating out their brains, and stabbing them with pitchforks and other deadly weapons. A month ago, twenty sheep, upon the same farm, were in like manner destroyed; and on the night of the last visit to Mr. John O'Halloran, nine sheep, the property of Mr. William Fr st, were butchered in like manner upon his farm near Meyhill.

A week ago, some merciless and most inhuman ruffians set fire to the house of a poor man, named John Tangney, on the lands of Ballytorig, near Tralee.—The family were in their beds, and narrowly escaped with their lives. The house was totally consumed with all the household furniture.

At Cratloe Castle, Ballynorig, Ballinnesherig, Barhilly, and several other places, similar outrages have been committed. On Friday week last, as the seizures made by F. O'Shaughnessy, Esq. and his highly efficient police were conveying into the town of Cullen, the country people being determined to attempt a rescue, sallied across the fields to a new line the police had taken; at the same time women were sent before the party to say a funeral was coming down the hill, which gave sufficient time to the police to prepare for them—their number amounted to four or five hundred. When they arrived at Clagen, about a mile and a half from Ulla, the attack commenced, and some shots were fired at the Police, which were quickly returned. The country people made a stand, until sixty rounds of ball cartridge were fired, when one man received a ball in the head—they then discontinued the pursuit. The firing being heard in Cullen, Lieut. Riach, with a party of 79th Highlanders, stationed there, under his command, proceeded with all possible haste to the spot; but before his arrival all was quiet, and the party had proceeded to Tralee with the seizures, which they safely lodged in the stores.

A dreadful affray occurred at the Fermanagh election. Several shots were fired out of a house, and some persons wounded: one of them, it was feared, mortally. Besides this two men were found dead in the snow, from the effects of intoxication.—*Phil Gaz.*

London, March 14, 1823.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday have reached town —— The Marshals Oudinot and Moncey have set out to join the Army of the Pyrenees; the former to take the command, under the Duke of Angouleme, who is to leave Paris himself on Saturday (to morrow) for Bayonne.—Marshal Soult has refused a command —The next arrival will, doubtless, bring more important information.

March 15.—We are informed, upon the best authority, that several Officers of the Legion of Honor who have served under Bonaparte, have recently left this country to enter into the Spanish service, in which they are to receive commands.—*Globe.*

The English Journals which contain the accounts of the dinner given in London to the Spanish Ambassador, have been seized by the French police.

There was a report in the City yesterday, that a French Regiment of Cavalry had gone over to the Spaniards.

Boston, April 16.

Last evening Mr. H. Porter, a passenger in the Sally Anne, from Smyrna, favored us with the "Spectator," of the 8th of February. We have not time to translate much of the information it furnishes. It contains the particulars of the defeat of the Turks in their attack on the important fortress of Missolongy, on the 6th of January; but announces the complete surrender, at length, of the Peninsula to the Turks; and that the Vizier of Bosnia had succeeded Chourchid Pacha as Seraskier of Romelia and the Morea, and had arrived at Larissa, with 16,000 men. "We continue," says the Spectator, "to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity."

From the Journal des Debats.

Zante, Feb. 14.—After the victory which the inhabitants of Missolongy gained on the 6th of this month, when they repulsed six assaults of the Turks, Omar Brioni, Pacha of Janina, retreated, leaving 1500 men on the field of battle. During two days it was unknown what route he had taken, and strong reconnoitering parties were sent out in different directions, and beyond Zygos. At the same time advice was received that a corps of 1800 Greeks from the Morea had disembarked opposite to Trisonta, and were advancing by the defiles of Mount Caracas towards Tidaria, while Mark Botzaris, at the head of 1500 men, was moving on by Lepenon to Verachori.—The movement from Missolongy having been calculated on this base of operations, its first object was the camp of Omar Brioni, which was found abandoned; 16 pieces of cannon and amunition, and provisions were found left behind and even the magnificent tent of Chourchid Pacha. All the articles became the booty of the Christians, who soon learnt that Omar Pacha had retreated to Verachori. Our latest news from the Continent, which is up to the 10th of this month, says that this proud Arnaut is surrounded in his position, and we expect daily to hear of his complete ruin.

The Electoral Colleges of Greece are summoned for the 15th of this month, at Napoli di Romania, in order to renew the Deputies who compose the Amphictionic Congress. It is asserted that Athens will be henceforth the chief place of the confederation of the States of all the provinces, and of the President of the Diets of Terra Firma, and of the islands.

The Castle of Patras, as well as the Little Dardanelles and Lepantum have lately made some proposals which would lead to the belief that these places will ere long surrender.

The Hydriots are blockading by sea the fortresses of Coron and of Modon, which does not merit the honor of a siege, to which, moreover the Greeks do not readily give themselves up; it can no longer be doubted but that the Peloponnesus will, before the month of April next, be entirely free. Thus a handful of men, at first armed with sticks and implements of husbandry, and with a few fowling pieces, will have conquered altars, laws, a country, arsenals and arms; for the Greeks at present possess 150 pieces of artillery, 700 mounted cannons, 80,000 muskets; and their navy consists of 400 vessels, between 80 and 600 tons.

A Female Politician.—As the question of peace and war on the European continent, excites so much discussion on this, we feel ourselves bound to lay before our readers, all the evidence on both sides of this momentous subject that we can obtain, more especially when it seems to wear an official form.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

France and Great Britain.—An Englishman in Paris has written to his correspondent what follows The female named is the particular friend of the King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"The greatest politician here now is Mrs. Fitzherbert. The information denied to us by Ministers, is kindly communicated by the illustrious personage, and her aye and nay direct the decision of thousands. An Irish Baronet, Sir John B——e, yesterday consulted Mrs Fitzherbert about the question of peace or war, as he was very fearful of being obliged to quit Paris. Her Excellency replied that there was no danger of war between England and France, as the former power had resolved upon the strictest neutrality. The words of Mrs. F. were, "I care not who says to the contrary, I speak from the highest possible authority."

"Such is the importance attached to this information, that it has been handed about from family to family, and it has already tranquillised many who were about to apply for passports to England."

CHATEAUBRIAND.

The British opposition papers, animadverting upon the extreme Bourbon loyalty expressed by the viscount de Chateaubriand in his speech respecting the invasion of Spain, remarked with truth, that "it was Chateaubriand who said in *his preface to Atila*, that Bonaparte was a man whom providence had sent into the world in token of his reconciliation with the human race, when he was tired of punishing mankind! It was Chateaubriand who likened the birth of young Napoleon to *the advent of the Redeemer!* It was Chateaubriand who brought water from the river Jordan for his baptism!"

Among the Characters represented by the celebrated Matthews, in his inimitable performances, is one of an English officer of some note, a brave fellow, but an outrageous story teller. The name we do not learn, but the Letter from which this is an extract, republished in the *Port Folio* from one of the English Literary Magazines, is meant to hit off the same person, who is distinguished by the name of Major Longbow. If it makes the reader laugh right heartily our purpose will be accomplished.—*Village Record.*

POETICAL PROSINGS BY MAJOR LONG BOW.

THE DAVID AND HE GOAT, HERYDDGWYTTYWLLY

North Wales, 12th Oct. 1822.

My Dear Editor.—Here I am! Just arrived, all safe and sound, rump-steak boiling below while I keep my word, and write directly to say,—why the devil did'nt you meet me at Brighton? Kept a seat for you in the tilbury, mounted George on the charger, and drove gunpowder in harness Never sat behind a beast that went better; drove ten thousand horses in my time, and never had such a beauty before: all blood bone, fire, and action: been five and fifty miles a day for the last nine weeks, and never stumbled! Hills or turnpike roads all the same pace, and bolts at nothing but an old woman with a lantern 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie?

Since I saw you, been all over the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland, seen them all; Laurencekirk, Prestonpans, Strathbogie, and Edinburgh Castle! Ballyshannon, Knocklofty, Mullingar, Cork, and Dublin. Been up all the inaccessible mountains, slept in Fingal's cave, and swam over the lake of Killarney! Wet weather at the time I was out, not a single dry day for the whole three months, but could'nt hurt me; hard as marble! never was ill in my life, and never took a dose of physic! You know my muscle, double jointed! finest piece of anatomy on the face of the earth! Hercules was a fool to me! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie? Bought ten score of Irish black cattle, for my cousin Harry's farm in Norfolk; all prime beasts; such horns and tails! one of them tossed me thirty feet over a haystack! Would have killed any body else, could'nt hurt me! Up I went, down I came, pitched plump into my arm chair at the dinner table! Nothing to what I met with in the East Indies once, at my Bungalow near Kuttygar; walking one morning with colonel Rampart, met one of my red bulls, none of your little English breed—big as a rhinoceros, and strong as an elephant! Away went the colonel,—"fly," says I, "I will," says he, left me to face him, walked leisurely to the hedge, five and twenty feet high, could have cleared that at a jump, but no! stood my ground, and met him manfully—bull came up, seized me by the middle, and over I went, another bull on the other side caught me on his horns, and tossed me back again; first flung me over to the second, and there was I, pitched backwards and forwards for three hours and twenty minutes! I repeat it; for three hours and twenty minutes! till the last bull was so tired, could only throw me to the top of the hedge; upon which, up I sprang and ran home by a circuitous route, nine miles round, without stopping! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie.

There was a muscle! why what would have killed twenty common men, didn't hurt me, drank five bottles of claret afterwards, and went to bed sober; hard as marble, hit me with a hammer, make no impression, a sledge hammer if you like! Double jointed! Strong as Hercules and a half, and a match for Randall and any three prize-fighters the Fives Court can furnish; five hundred guineas to five that I finish them all in ten minutes. Punish them as I did the marble Melpomene at the Louvre, knock their noses off! By the by, I see Matthews told that story of me at the play house last winter; showed me off to the public, when I was climbing up rocks and tumbling down precipices in Switzerland; introduced all my private adventures. Old Twaddle frightening the fish at Battersea; splashing and dabbling like a cat in a waterbutt; going up in the balloon, Indian juggler, landing at Margate, and all that sort of concern. Pretended that I was afraid too! I, that never was afraid of any thing in my life; he knew that nothing alarms me. Young lady set the bed curtains on fire at an inn where I slept last December, reading novels when she ought to have been dreaming about them: room in a blaze! staircase as hot as St. Sebastian when I mounted the first scaling ladder! what did I do? shaved myself, and dressed in full uniform, quite cool and composed; took the whole family, two and twenty of them up to the top of the house nine stories high! tied them all up in blankets, three together, and flung them over the parapet; jumped myself last, with the young lady under my arm, and not a soul hurt! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie? And after all this, Matthews to say that I was frightened! it's well for him I wasn't in London; but we shall meet yet, and he'll find that Major Longbow isn't to be affronted with impunity. What! escaped being taken off by the enemy's balls at Waterloo, and to be taken off at the English Opera House in London. I'll show him muscle! Why, my own relations swore they saw me in the Strand, when I was rolling over the Glaciers! Vowed that I was retailing my own exploits at Westminster, when I was living peaceably at Zurich! So warn Matthews of his danger, will you! for if I don't carbonado him, unless he makes an apology, never believe me again.

The Lucky Petticoat!—A few days since, a woman of the name of Thompson, purchased a flannel petticoat, which hung up for sale at the shop of Mr. Munday, pawn-broker, Golden-lane, for which she gave 20s. On undoing one of the tucks, she discovered a bank note concealed in it. Elated with her good fortune, she went immediately to the same shop, and tendered it as a one pound note, in order to redeem some articles. Mr. Two-to-one stared with astonishment. Instead of a one pound note, it was a 50l He questioned the woman as to how she came by it, and on her declining to tell him, took her to Worship street Office, where the business being investigated, the woman was discharged with her prize to the no small chagrin of the pawn broker, who claimed the found note as his property.—*British paper.*

ROBINSON'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 24, 1823.

☞On Friday, the 9th of next month (May) will positively commence the drawing of the

UNIVERSITY

LOTTERY—SECOND CLASS,
And the whole to be completed in 16 *days' drawing.*

Scheme.

1	prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	10,000 Dollars is	10,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	5,000 Dollars is	5,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	4,000 Dollars is	4,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	3,000 Dollars is	3,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	2,000 Dollars is	2,000 Dollars.
5	prizes of	1,000 Dollars is	5,000 Dollars.
5	prizes of	500 Dollars is	2,500 Dollars.
10	prizes of	200 Dollars is	2,000 Dollars.
20	prizes of	100 Dollars is	2,000 Dollars.
50	prizes of	50 Dollars is	2,500 Dollars.
200	prizes of	20 Dollars is	4,000 Dollars.
300	prizes of	15 Dollars is	4,500 Dollars.
6150	prizes of	10 Dollars is	61,500 Dollars.
16,000 Tickets.			128,000 Dollars.

Two-fifths of of the whole number of Tickets in the University Lottery must be prizes, consequently it offers great advantages to the adventurer, and with much *less risk* than any Scheme which has been offered in this City for a number of years.

Tickets	$ 10 00	*Quarters*	$ 2 50
Halves	5 00	*Eighths*	1 25

For Sale, warranted undrawn, at

ROBINSON'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market-Street.

☞ Where may be had Tickets and Shares in any of the Baltimore Lotteries.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing Prize Tickets or Cash, [post paid] will be promptly answered by return of mail, if addressed to

Henry Robinson,
Sec'y to the Managers—Baltimore.

☞ A complete list of each day's drawing of the University, Washington Monument, and State Lotteries, will appear in "Robinson's Stock and Exchange Gazette" which is published weekly—and all purchasers of Tickets who may signify their desire to receive it, will have it forwarded to their address, *gratis.*

☞ Orders for Tickets or Shares received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Market-Street—Pittsburgh.

*** Where a correct list of each day's drawing will be received, and Cash will be paid for Prizes as soon as drawn.

Pittsburgh, May 2.

[The editors of the Chillicothe Supporter, Steubenville Herald, and Zanesville Republican, will please to insert the above once, and forward their bills to the office of this Gazette for collection.]

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana

TURNPIKE ROAD.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last session, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the improvement of the State," the contractors on the above road whose claims were disputed, and so returned to the Treasurer of the State, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle their accounts with the Company for the disputed balances, or bring suits for the recovery of the same, on or before the 1st day of October next, the said company will draw from the State Treasurer the amount of said disputed balances.

By order of the Board, April 21, 1823.

John Blair, *Pres't.*

RICHARD SMITH, *Sec'y.*

May 2—3t.

Plaster of Paris,

Warranted Genuine,—at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

A[illegible]

The Mails.

The tardiness, irregularity and insecurity of the mails during the late fall and winter, caused much complaint. As a remedy for the evil, it was suggested, that on our navigable rivers the mails might be transmitted in steam boats. It seems that a law was passed on this subject by the last Congress, which, if the following be a correct representation of its provisions, will aggravate rather than remedy the evil. *We asked for a fish, and they have given us a scorpion.*

Post-Office Law.—We have read, says the Cincinnati Advertiser, the provisions of the new Post-Office Law, by which all rivers navigable by steam boats are made post routes, and all letters conveyed by steam boats are made liable to the same postage as if they were conveyed by the regular mail—and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most oppressive laws enacted by any congress since the independence of the United States has been acknowledged.—The preamble to the late provision, that great loss has been sustained by the nation since the establishment of steam boats, by letters being sent by them in preference to the regular mail. If such loss has been sustained, we are not aware, when we take into consideration the extreme irregularity of the mails, and the numerous losses sustained by our fellow citizens in the mode in making remittances by them. But admitting the loss to be great to the revenue, yet we conceive it is the height of injustice to attempt repairing that loss by laying such a tax upon our mercantile fellow citizens, making them pay postage upon letters which are conveyed at their own expenses—for, by the law, the captain of a steam boat is liable to a penalty of 30 dollars if he fails to put a letter addressed to its owner into the post-office, where postage is charged to the full amount that it would be, if it had been sent by the mail. And this is called promoting the public interest, and making up the loss which the nation sustains by the post-office establishment. If, instead of making letters chargeable with postage which have been conveyed by steam boats, the postmaster-general would make contracts with steam boats for conveying them, he would only be doing his duty.

On Saturday night last, a black man, driving a team down Turtle Creek Hill, along the Turnpike Road, was killed by the upsetting of his wagon. It is supposed he was asleep on the saddle horse, and that the team's going too close to the precipice which bounds the road, caused the accident. The wagon was found standing upright, a considerable distance below the road, and had evidently turned twice entirely over. The horses were not injured. Some barrels of flour thrown from the wagon, were dashed to pieces.

It was not until the 9th of April that Lake Ontario became free of ice, and open for navigation.

At the meeting held in Kittanning, on the 19th ult. James Monteith, chairman, and A. Street, secretary, it was resolved that John Quincy Adams be recommended as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Catholics of Franklin county have held a meeting and adopted resolutions and an address similar to those published by their brethren of Lancaster and Carlisle.

The Manuscript book, which so puzzled the literati of Detroit, turns out to be a theological work in Irish. A sheet containing several pages, inclosed to Washington City, for the purpose of being forwarded to Dr. Mitchill, at New York, was shown to one of the professors in Columbia College, at Georgetown, who translated it. He says it is a disquisition upon points of Roman Catholic faith in pure and elevated Irish.

Three persons were drowned at the point of the Peninsula near Erie on Sunday evening, 20th ult. They went out to draw a seine, and their skiff was overset by a gale.

On the 29th March a fire occurred at Natchitoches, Louisiana, which destroyed more than 20 houses, raised with their contents consumed at $80,000. Mr Avetray the principal sufferer, is thought to have lost $30 000.

The prisoners at Huntsville, Alabama, broke out on the 6th ult. at night, and escaped. Six of them were confined for capital offences of whom two were under sentence of death—one of the latter voluntarily returned to the prison, and some of the others were taken.

The celebrated Col. Colton, whom Gen. Jackson cashiered at Pensacola, was the officer who commanded at Porto Rico, when the fatal shot was fired at Lieut Cocke.

It is amusing to contemplate the doleful lamentations which break forth from our recent friends on the subject of the Catholic Question. Good soul! if converted to the heart in April to our religion influencing politics, while in January, February and March they not only looked upon with calmness, but encouraged with ardor such a state of things.

The attention to the charter of the Roman Catholic church of St Mary's was brought before the Legislature upon political grounds: it was urged by political writers upon the members of the dominant party in the Legislature, as the very thing that would give the democratic party the ascendency in Philadelphia: it was dwelt upon as a political measure by the prints of that party in the city:—But whenever the Catholics of the country took it up as an infringement of their religious rights—what then, it was a dreadful affair to permit religion to influence politics.

Such culpable hypocrisy must excite the contempt of the Catholics, as much as the infringement of their rights existed their indignation.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The Presidency.—Assembly to a notice published in the Louisville Advertiser, for the friends of Gen. Jackson to assemble and nominate him for the Presidency, a meeting was held in Louisville on Thursday last, but it was not composed exclusively of the friends of Gen. J. as the projectors of it proposed. We learn verbally, that the vote of the meeting was 164 for Clay and 170 for Jackson.

[*Ky. Rep.*

Anthony Day, Esq. of Newark, administered Stella Plumard, which he says was all that he had on which it was possible to get a fine of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Isaac [illegible] a respectable man who was the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, at the late election for that office, has been elected by the people of that state, Governor of the same.

"Common Sense" is a man whom the Republicans cannot support with consistency, but with freedom; because he was the candidate of the party always opposed against them, but whose every citizen of Massachusetts always respected. A son of the Revolution, whose honor has always been bright, and whose heart on every occasion shone with the purest patriotism. He was one of the days of his life to the service of his country. He has also devoted his children to the same cause, and the blood of one of them, one of the most promising young men in the nation, sealed on Lake Erie the triumph of his country. He retires like a general and a statesman, whom Greece and Rome, in the days of Republican virtue and greatness, would have delighted to honor, and he carries with him the respect, the love and the best wishes of all his fellow-citizens, as the richest solace of his declining hours. And when his course of usefulness is run, and he is called to the reward of patriots in the realms above, the prayers of both republicans and federalists will unite in one sweet sacrifice, and "lift his soul to Heaven."

We recommend the following unanswerable argument to the especial notice of all true believers of Internal improvements. It will apply with some slight changes, to our turnpikes, our streets, our academies, our colleges, and every other establishment, by whose operation, society has both intellectual and immaterial, is changed from its original condition, and made to assume new and hideous appearances.

[*Georgia Patriot.*

An unanswerable argument against Canals. "In the reign of Charles II. a company of Dutch contractors proposed on certain terms, to make the Tagus navigable to Lisbon, and the Manzanares from Madrid to where it meets the Tagus. The Council of Castile, after much deliberation, answered, "That if it had pleased God that these rivers should have been navigable, he would not have wanted human assistance to make them such, but as he had not done it, it is plain that he did not think it proper that it should be done. To attempt it therefore, would be to violate the decree of his providence, and to amend the imperfections which he designedly left in his works."

Distressing Occurrence. Mr. Abraham Cahill who resided a short distance from this place, was drowned on Saturday last, in the Killbuck, where the bridge crosses leading to Loudonville. Being rather elated at the time by spirituous liquor, he rashly plunged into the stream to bring out a hat which had fallen in from the bridge, but was unable to make the shore, even with the assistance of those who were in company with him.—He has left a family and many other respectable relations to deplore his unexpected fate.

[*Wooster Spectator.*

Niles calculates that there are in the U. States 3,440,841 persons, whose interests demand a "protective tariff" and 2,636,551 opposed to such a measure. He estimates the value of property held by the population in favor of Domestic Industry, upon broad principles, at 1,148,667,563 dollars, and the whole amount owned by the population opposed to this great scheme at 482,005,660. If Mr. Niles is correct, and he is apt to be so, it is not difficult to foresee the measures which will ultimately be adopted by Congress. Whoever is to be our next president will be presumed to be in favor of the preponderating interests of the country. It is apprehended that considerations of this sort will have more influence in the selection of the man than any other.

[*Boston Statesman.*

New Canal.—A bill has been introduced into the assembly, rather too late for passage this session to incorporate a company to cut a canal from the Delaware to the Hudson across the counties of Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, to bring stone coal from a rich mine, owned by Maurice Wurts, situated near the head waters of the river Lackawaxen, in Pennsylvania. Such an article will command a ready sale in our market.—*N. Y. paper.*

Kidnapping.—"We are informed" says the last number of the London Quarterly Review, "on good authority, that in 18 months, ending in August last not fewer than 400 slave ships had departed from the western coast of Africa, carrying away upwards of 100,000 slaves; nearly one half of these were French and the rest mostly Portuguese."

Domestic Manufactures.—A Mr. Gent, of Abbeville, S. C. upon a bet of $100 lately made, in one day, between sun-rising and sun-setting, seventy five bed-screws, with their tops complete, equal in size and quality to those usually imported.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Sacrilege. The tabernacle of Saint Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, was entered on Tuesday, the 29th ult. between the hours of nine and two o'clock, in open day, and robbed of two large silvarium, gilt inside, containing the consecrated elements for the purpose of communion. An ample reward has been offered for the detection of the offender.

The disputes between the French and the American part of the population of New Orleans, have already risen to such a height, that one individual has lost his life by a duel in consequence of them. His name was *Livaudais*, he was a much respected young man, and is said to have a mother living in New York. The sober people of New Orleans ought to rescue the city from the disgrace of these broils.—*Alb. Jal.*

Telegraph Communications.—The Paris papers mention that a new line of Telegraphs is to be erected from the Pyrenees, to intersect the old line from Toulon to Paris. The Telegraphic stations of France are kept in the most complete repair. News can be received at Paris in three minutes from Calais, by means of 33 telegraphs; in two minutes from Lille, by 22 telegraphs; in six minutes and an half from Strasbourgh, by 44 telegraphs; in twenty minutes from Toulon, by 100 telegraphs; and in eight minutes from Brest, by 66 telegraphs.

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Russian Clergy.—Mr. Henderson, in a letter published in the Missionary Herald, says that at the time when a Bible Society was formed in Novogorod (Russia) there were many of the clergy who had never seen a Bible, and on hearing of it, asked what kind of a book it was.—*Boston Statesman.*

On the 17th of March, while the steam boat Tiber was ascending the river from New Orleans, [illegible]

The new establishment at Ship Wreck Shoals [illegible] Two lighthouses [illegible] erected. Alligator Commercial, Wilmington, N. C.

A beautiful Bureau, made of Spanish mahogany, was, on the 30th ult. sold at Baltimore for $60.

A Hard Case.—The editor of one of our interior papers, apologizes for not giving his readers any news, and states as a reason, that some of his neighbors had taken off all his latest papers. He must have a strange set of neighbors, if none of them take newspapers, that he could have borrowed in turn. We admire his moderation and forbearance, however, under his misfortune, for he declares that if the offence is committed "eleven times more," he shall feel bound to take notice of it!

A Mr. Henry E. Seldon states in a Tennessee paper, that he has made "a new and recent discovery" in the science of "figurometry"—a discovery which had "actually hitherto escaped the critical sagacity of all the learned in the four quarters of the world," and which grand desideratum he proposes to teach at the moderate rate of five dollars a learner, but offers to reduce even that low sum to *half*, if paid in specie or negotiable notes of the state made equivalent to specie!—*N. Y. Amer.*

House system.—There is now in Virginia a gentleman by the name of Smith, lately from New Orleans, who can teach the wildest horse, (having a knowledge of the bridle,) in less than an hour, to follow him through a large company without taking hold of the bridle, up a pair of steps three or four or more feet high, into a dwelling house, and walk from one room to another as invited, without any alarm. This taming system has a wonderful effect in breaking any horse to draw in harness. His price for imparting this system or secret is 20 dollars. The system is so very simple that he can teach it to any person in one hour.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Lord North.—While he was engaged in discussing one of the most serious points of a question under examination, a dog which had concealed himself under the table of the House of Commons made his escape, and ran directly across the floor, setting up at the same time a violent howl. It occasioned a burst of laughter, and might have disconcerted an ordinary man. But he who knew how to convert the most awkward occurrences to purposes of advantage having waited till the roar had subsided and preserving all his gravity, said to the Speaker, "Sir, I have been interrupted by a new member, not acquainted with the forms of the house. I therefore yielded to him; but as he has concluded his argument I shall resume mine.—*Wrangle.*

Latest from Europe.

New-York, May 21.

At 3 o'clock we received our papers by the Packet Ship *Corinthian*, from Liverpool. Our London dates are to the 22d of March, and Liverpool of the 24th, both inclusive.

We shall not detain the paper to give our usual summary, but make such extracts from our latest papers as our limits will admit.

The Duke of Angouleme had left Paris to join the French Army, and on his arrival it was to enter Spain.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of March, Mr. Canning, in answer to some inquiries made by Sir James M'Intosh, on the subject of the negotiations with France and Spain, declared, "that he should deceive the House, were he to state, that he clung to any rational hope of averting a war; indeed it was incumbent on him to admit that the hope of averting this calamity was, if not totally extinguished at least very remote, and receding fast from their view."

From the London Statesman of March 22.

Bayonne papers have been received this forenoon to the 14th inst. They announce the arrival of a great number of general and other officers, and the intention of encamping the troops that are ready, (about 16000) the next or following day. The bridge over the Bidassoa it is expected will be laid across on the first of April. As soon as the Duke d'Angouleme arrived and reviewed the troops, the army, it is supposed, will enter Spain. The Constitutionalists on the frontiers are hardly making any preparations to oppose the invasion. The inhabitants are taking their measures in consequence; the youths of the National Guard of St. Sebastian, Tolosa, Vittoria and Bilboa, are preparing to follow the Constitutional Troops, while the principal capitulists have settled their affairs, and are prepared to set out for Coruna, with their families, so that commerce will be as active in that part as it was in 1808, 1811 and 1814. The number of young men who leave Bilboa for the army is 800, almost all belonging to the principal commercial houses united with those of Victoria, &c. they may form a battalion of 7 or 800 choice men. The corps of conscripts, animated with extraordinary enthusiasm, are marching in all directions.

Paris National Guard.—The Paris paper called the Pilote, contains the following letter, signed by 150 citizens, officers, sub-officers, and privates of the fourth legion of the National Guards:

To the Editor of the Pilote.

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"On the contrary, we declare, for [illegible] that the statement which is attributed [illegible]

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Pittsburgh April 18—3tde3tec

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N. Holmes,

May 2.—3t* *Market-St.*

GEO. WILLIS MIDFORD,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will give

LESSONS

ON THE

Violin and Violincello,

On moderate terms. He has an elegant collection of Music, by the most approved authors. His place of residence is at Mr MORGAN'S in *Third Street*, between Market and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 2—3t*

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1823.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and all officers of the Company, will be held at the Toll-House, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw, *Treas'r.*

May 2—3t*

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees, and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER.

Pr'S. Address, "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1823.

The Mails.

The tardiness, irregularity and insecurity of the mails during the late fall and winter, caused much complaint. As a remedy for the evil, it was suggested, that on our navigable rivers the mails might be transmitted in steam boats. It seems that a law was passed on this subject by the last Congress, which, if the following be a correct representation of its provisions, will aggravate rather than remedy the evil. *We asked for a fish, and they have given us a scorpion.*

Post-Office Law.—We have read, says the Cincinnati Advertiser, the provisions of the new Post-Office Law, by which all rivers navigable by steam boats are made post routes, and all letters conveyed by steam boats are made liable to the same postage as if they were conveyed by the regular mail—and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most oppressive laws enacted by any congress since the independence of the United States has been acknowledged.—The preamble to the law premises, that great loss has been sustained by the nation since the establishment of steam boats, by letters being sent by them in preference to the regular mail. If such loss has been sustained, we are not surprised, when we take into consideration the extreme irregularity of the mails, and the numerous losses sustained by our fellow citizens in trade in making remittances by them. But admitting the loss to be great to the revenue, yet we conceive it is the height of injustice to attempt repairing that loss by laying such a tax upon our mercantile fellow citizens, making them pay postage upon letters which are conveyed at their own expense!—for, by the law, the captain of a steam boat is liable to a penalty of 30 dollars if he fails to put a letter addressed to his owner into the post-office, where postage is charged to the full amount that it would be, if it had been sent by the mail. And this is called consulting the public interest, and making up the loss which the nation sustains by the post-office establishment. If, instead of making letters chargeable with postage which have been conveyed by steam boats, the postmaster-general would make contracts with steam boats for conveying them, he would only be doing his duty.

On Saturday night last, a black man, driving a team down Turtle Creek Hill, along the Turnpike Road, was killed by the upsetting of his wagon. It is supposed he was asleep on the saddle horse, and that the team's going too close to the precipice which bounds the road, caused the accident. The wagon was found standing upright, a considerable distance below the road, and had evidently turned twice entirely over. The horses were not injured. Some barrels of flour thrown from the wagon, were dashed to pieces.

It was not until the 9th of April that Lake Ontario became free of ice, and open for navigation.

At the meeting held in Kittanning, on the 19th ult. James Monteith, chairman, and A Sterret, secretary, it was resolved that John Quincy Adams be recommended as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Catholics of Franklin county have held a meeting and adopted resolutions and an address similar to those published by their brethren of Lancaster and Carlisle.

The Manuscript book, which so puzzled the literati of Detroit, turns out to be a theological work in *Irish*. A sheet containing several pages, inclosed to Washington City, for the purpose of being forwarded to Dr. Mitchell, at New York, was shown to one of the professors in Columbia College, at Georgetown, who translated it. He says it is a disquisition upon points of Roman Catholic faith in pure and elevated Irish.

Three persons were drowned at the point of the Peninsula near Erie on Sunday evening, 20th ult. They went out to draw a seine, and their skiff was overset by a gale.

On the 29th March a fire occurred at Natchitoches, Louisiana, which destroyed more than 20 houses, valued with their contents consumed at $40,000. Mr Arstrag the principal sufferer, is thought to have lost $20 000.

The prisoners at Huntsville, Alabama, broke jail, on the 6th ult. at night, and escaped. Six of them were confined for capital offences, of whom two were under sentence of death—one of the latter voluntarily returned to the prison, and some of the others were taken.

The celebrated Col *Calava*, whom Gen. Jackson calaboosed at Pensacola, was the officer who commanded at Porto Rico, when the fatal shot was fired at Lieut Cocke.

It is amusing to contemplate the doleful lamentations which break forth from our patent friends, on the subject of the Catholic Question. Good souls! it grieves them to the heart in April to see religion influencing politics, while in January, February and March they not only looked upon with calmness, but encouraged with ardor such a state of things.

The alteration in the charter of the Roman Catholic church of St Mary's was brought before the Legislature upon political grounds: it was urged by political writers upon the members of the dominant party in the Legislature, as the very thing that would give the democratic party the ascendency in Philadelphia: it was dwelt upon as a political measure by the prints of that party in the city:—But whenever the Catholics of the country took it up as an infringement of their religious rights—what then, it was a dreadful affair to permit religion to influence politics.

Such palpable hypocrisy must excite the contempt of the Catholics, as much as the infringement of their rights excited their indignation.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The Presidency.—Agreeably to a notice published in the Louisville Advertiser, for the friends of Gen. Jackson to assemble and nominate him for the Presidency, a meeting was held in Louisville on Thursday last, but it was not composed exclusively of the friends of Gen. J. as the projectors of it proposed. We learn verbally, that the vote of the meeting was 164 for Clay and 170 for Jackson.

[*Ky Rep.*

Anthony Day, Esq. of Newark, advertises *Saplin Plaxseed*, which, he says, will if the land on which it is sown is good, produce two tons of flax to the acre!

Liberality.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Andrew Dunlap, Esq at a Republican Meeting at Boston, on the evening preceding the late Election for Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

Nat. Intel.

"Governor Brooks is a man whom the Republicans opposed with moderation but with firmness, because he was the candidate of the party always arrayed against them, but whom every citizen of Massachusetts always respected. A hero of the Revolution, whose honor has always been as bright, and whose heart as warm as the sun that cheers us, and who consecrated the best days of his life to the service of his country. He retires like a general and a statesman, whom his also devoted his children to the same cause, and the blood of one of them, one of the most promising young men in the nation, sealed on Lake Erie the triumph of his country. He re Greece and Rome, in the days of Republican virtue and greatness, would have delighted to honor; and he carries with him the respect, the love and the best wishes of all his fellow-citizens, as the richest solace of his declining hours. And when his course of usefulness is run, and he is called to the reward of patriots in the realms above, the prayers of both republicans and federalists will unite in one sweet sacrifice, and "lift his soul to Heaven."

We recommend the following unanswerable argument to the especial notice of all true haters of internal improvements. It will apply with some slight changes, to our turnpikes, our streets, our academies, our colleges, and every other establishment, by whose operation, nature both intellectual and inanimate, is changed from its original condition, and made to assume new and hideous appearances.

[*Georgia Patriot.*

An unanswerable argument against Canals. "In the reign of Charles II. a company of Dutch contractors proposed on certain terms, to make the Tagus navigable to Lisbon, and the Mansanares from Madrid to where it meets the Tagus. The Council of Castile, after much deliberation, answered, "That if it had pleased God that these two rivers should have been navigable, he would not have wanted human assistance to make them such, but as he had not done it, it is plain that he did not think it proper that it should be done. To attempt it therefore, would be to violate the decree of his providence, and to amend the imperfections which he designedly left in his works."

Distressing Occurrence. Mr. Abraham Cahill who resided a short distance from this place, was drowned on Saturday last, in the Killbuck, where the bridge crosses leading to Loudenville. Being rather elated at the time by spirituous liquor, he rashly plunged into the stream to bring out a hat which had fallen in from the bridge, but was unable to make the shore, even with the assistance of those who were in company with him.—He has left a family and many other respectable relations to deplore his unexpected fate.

[*Wooster Spectator.*

Niles calculates that there are in the U. States 5,440 841 persons, whose interests demand a "protective tariff" and 2,636,351 opposed to such a measure. He estimates the value of property held by the population in favor of Domestic Industry, upon broad principles, at 1,149,667,563 dollars, and the whole amount owned by the population opposed to this great scheme at 482,005,660. If Mr. Niles is correct, and he is apt to be so, it is not difficult to foresee the measures which will ultimately be adopted by Congress. Whoever is to be our next president will be presumed to be in favor of the preponderating interests of the country. It is apprehended that considerations of his sort will have more influence in the selection of the man than any other.

[*Boston Statesman.*

New Canal—A bill has been introduced into the assembly, rather too late for passage this session to incorporate a company to cut a canal from the Delaware to the Hudson across the counties of Orange, Ulster and Sullivan to bring stone coal from a rich mine, owned by Maurice Wurts, situated near the head waters of the river Lackawaxen, in Pennsylvania. Such an article will command a ready sale in our market.—*N Y. paper.*

Kidnapping.—"We are informed" says the last number of the London Quarterly Review, "on good authority, that in 18 months, ending in August last not fewer than 400 slave ships had departed from the western coast of Africa, carrying away upwards of 100,000 slaves; nearly one half of these were French and the rest mostly Portuguese."

Domestic Manufactures—A Mr. Gent, of Abbeville, S C. upon a bet of $100 lately made, in one day, between sun-rising and sun-setting, seventy five bed-screws, with their taps complete, equal in size and quality to those usually imported.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Sacrilege. The tabernacle of Saint Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, was entered on Tuesday, the 22d ult. between the hours of nine and two o'clock, in open day, and robbed of two large ciboriums, gilt inside, containing the consecrated elements for the purpose of communion. An ample reward has been offered for the detection of the offender.

The disputes between the French and the American part of the population of New Orleans, have already risen to such a height, that one individual has lost his life by a duel in consequence of them. His name was JACKSON; he was a much respected young man, and is said to have a mother living in New York. The sober people of New Orleans ought to rescue the city from the disgrace of these broils.—*Nat. Int.*

Telegraph Communications.—The Paris papers mention that a new line of Telegraphs is to be erected from the Pyrenees, to intersect the old line from Toulon to Paris. The Telegraphic stations of France are kept in the most complete repair. News can be received at Paris in three minutes from Calais, by means of 33 telegraphs; in two minutes from Lisle, by 22 telegraphs; in six minutes and an half from Strasburgh, by 44 telegraphs; in twenty minutes from Toulon, by 100 telegraphs; and in eight minutes from Brest, by 66 telegraphs.

Russian Clergy—Mrs. Henderson, in a letter published in the Missionary Herald, says that at the time when a Bible Society was formed in Novogorod (Russia) there were many of the clergy who had never seen a bible, and on hearing of it, asked *what kind of a book it was?*—*Boston Statesman.*

On the 17th of March, while the steam boat Tioga, was on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, two trees fell across the bow of the boat, killed one man by the name of David M'Kinney, and badly wounded four

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other men, besides four deck passengers.—The forward state room, wheel house, berths, arms, &c. were carried away, and the fly wheel broken.

The new establishment at Key West, has been named *Allen's Town*, in honor of the lamented Lieutenant Commandant, William H. Allen.

A beautiful Bonnet, made of Susquehanna Grass, was, on the 26th ult. sold at Baltimore for $40.

A Hard Case.—The editor of one of our interior papers, apologises for not giving his readers any news, and states as a reason, that some of his neighbors had taken off all his latest papers. He must have a strange set of neighbors, if none of them take newspapers that he could have borrowed in turn. We admire his moderation and forbearance, however, under his misfortune, for he declares that if the offence is committed "eleven times more," he shall feel bound to take notice of it!

A Mr. Henry E. Salmon states in a Tennessee paper, that he has made "a new *and* recent discovery" in the science of "figureometry"—a discovery which had "actually hitherto escaped the critical sagacity of all the learned in the four quarters of the world," and which grand desideratum he proposes to teach at the moderate rate of five dollars a learner, but offers to reduce even that low sum to *half*, if paid in specie or negotiable notes of the state made equivalent to specie!—*N. Y. Amer.*

Horse system.—There is now in Virginia a gentleman by the name of Smith, lately from New Orleans, who can teach the wildest horse, (having a knowledge of the bridle,) in less than an hour, to follow him through a large company without taking hold of the bridle, up a pair of steps three or four or more feet high, into a dwelling house, and walk from one room to another as invited, without any alarm. This taming system has a wonderful effect in breaking any horse to draw in harness. His price for imparting this system or secret is 20 dollars. The system is so very simple that he can teach it to any person in one hour.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Lord North.—While he was engaged in discussing one of the most serious points of a question under examination, a dog which had concealed himself under the table of the House of Commons made his escape, and ran directly across the floor, setting up at the same time a violent howl. It occasioned a burst of laughter, and might have disconcerted an ordinary man. But he who knew how to convert the most awkward occurrences to purposes of advantage having waited till the roar had subsided and preserving all his gravity, said to the Speaker, "Sir, I have been interrupted by a new member, not acquainted with the forms of the house. I therefore yielded to him; but as he has concluded his argument I shall resume mine.—*Wraxall.*

Latest from Europe.

New York, May 21.

At 3 o'clock we received our papers by the Packet Ship *Corinthian*, from Liverpool. Our London dates are to the 22d of March, and Liverpool of the 24th, both inclusive.

We shall not detain the paper to give our usual summary, but make such extracts from our latest papers as our limits will admit.

The Duke of Angouleme had left Paris to join the French Army, and on his arrival it was to enter Spain.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of March, Mr. Canning, in answer to some inquiries made by Sir James M'Intosh, on the subject of the negotiations with France and Spain, declared, "that he should deceive the House, were he to state, that he clung to any rational hope of averting a war; indeed it was incumbent on him to admit that the hope of averting this calamity was, if not totally extinguished at least very remote, and receding fast from their view."

From the London Statesman of March 22

Bayonne papers have been received this forenoon to the 14th inst. They announce the arrival of a great number of general and other officers, and the intention of encamping the troops that are ready, (about 16000) the next or following day. The bridge over the Bidassoa it is expected will be laid across on the first of April. As soon as the Duke d'Angouleme arrived and reviewed the troops, the army, it is supposed, will enter Spain. The Constitutionalists on the frontiers are hardly making any preparations to oppose the invasion. The inhabitants are taking their measures in consequence; the youths of the National Guard of St. Sebastian, Tolosa, Vittoria and Bilboa, are preparing to follow the Constitutional Troops, while the principal capitalists have settled their affairs, and are prepared to set out for Corunna, with their families, so that commerce will be as active in that port as it was in 1809, 1811 and 1814. The number of young men who leave Bilboa for the army is 300, almost all belonging to the principal commercial houses: united with those of Victoria, &c they may form a battalion of 7 or 800 chosen men. The corps of conscripts, animated with extraordinary enthusiasm, are marching in all directions.

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"On the contrary, we declare, far from having felt the sentiment which is attributed to us by the Colonel at the conduct of M. Mercier, our comrade, we adhere to him with heart and principles, and in a similar situation, each of us would imitate his example, in faith of which we have signed this letter. We beg of you Mr. Editor, to insert it in your next number.—We have the honor to be, &c."

It would seem that the French are making a considerable provision of rice in the English market, intended it is supposed, for the Peninsular campaign. Upwards of 30 000 bags have been entered outwards, within a short period back, chiefly for Bordeaux.

Zante, Feb. 17.—A ship master from the Continent has brought news to night that Aero Corinthus capitulated on the 6th of February, and that the Turkish garrison, reduced to 1,900 men, extenuated by disease and famine, are to be transported to Asia Minor. We shall soon receive more extensive details of this event. Meantime I can announce that the castle of Patras is treating for its surrender, with General Maurocordato. It is to surrender on the 1st of April, if not by that time relieved.

Trieste, March 3.—A vessel from Corfu, ten days on its passage, brings news that Corinth had capitulated, but that the garrison had not departed for want of British vessels to transport them.

News from Missalunghi states that the approaches to Prevesa and Arta, were in possession of the Greeks; Nihitaf, the terror of the Mahometans, had joined Odysseus, and waited the arrival of the force under Bozzari to try a *coup de main* against Larissa, and possibly Salonica. The force of the three chiefs amount to 55,000 men. The Greeks are animated with the greatest enthusiasm.

Ancona Feb 28.—A ship from Corfu brings the important news of the surrender of Patras to the Greeks, after an assault on the 15th of February. The master of the ship asserted that the news had been brought a little before his departure by advice sent by express from Patras to the British Governor of Corfu. The Greeks had in this affair 800 killed, and 400 wounded. The Turkish garrison was put to the sword. This place is one of the most important in the Peloponnesus, it was under the command of Jussuf Pacha, one of the best Generals of the Porte.

From the British Traveller of March 19.

A letter was this morning received from Odessa, dated the 21st Feb. at which time the ice had broken up. Appearances there were warlike, and much apprehension prevailed among the mercantile classes. The ambition of their Emperor was well known, and none doubted that he would make an effort to obtain a settlement in the Mediterranean, for his Empire never can be formidable until Constantinople be its capital, and the success of the Bourbons in Spain will give him a legitimate excuse to consolidate his power, and increase his empire by the annexation to it of European Turkey. He knows that strict neutrality is the principle of England, and that Sir W. A'Court probably may be sent to the Grand Seignior to prepare him for a change so necessary to the Monarchial principle of Europe.

An important fact is stated in the Malaga papers of the 11th of March, which makes the attitude which Portugal intended to assume in the approaching invasion of the Peninsula, no longer a matter of mere speculation. A corps of *Forty Thousand Portuguese troops* entered the town of Badajoz, province of Estramadura, where they are encamped and are to remain until the Spanish government assigns them their proper station in the approaching contest.

A boy, 12 years of age, hung himself at Edinburgh, on Thursday week. He had witnessed on the preceding day, (unknown to his parents) the execution of William M'Intire, which produced a strong impression on his mind, and is supposed to have occasioned the rash act.

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May 9 —3t.

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John Patterson, Clk.

Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh, May 6, 1823. 3

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Pittsburgh April 18—3tdc3tsc

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

A FRAME HOUSE,

Situated on Third, between Market and Ferry Streets. It is a pleasant residence, and in good repair. For terms inquire of

N. Holmes,

May 2.—3t* *Market-St.*

GEO. WILLIS MIDFORD,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will give

LESSONS

ON THE

Violin and Violincello,

On moderate terms. He has an elegant collection of Music, by the most approved authors. His place of residence is at Mr MORGAN'S in *Third Street*, between Market and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, May 2—3t*

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1823.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and officers of the Company, will be held at the Toll-House, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw, *Treas'r.*

May 2—3t*

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

Poetry.

From the Village Record.

SONNET—POETRY.

[By a Lady.]

Like some vast theatre, whose ample stage
Presents what gifted pen or pencil first
To win the wrapt heart, or the eye engage
Where all seems magic to the youthful mind,
In thy domain, sweet Poesy! Thy hand
Draws up the veil that curtains fairy joys,
And all unloos'd the busy fancy buoys
Through river'd vales and woods of elfinland,
When, throned on flowers, with lily-sceptred hand,
In graceful ease reclines the lovely Queen,
And marks the maidens of her frolic band
To sweetest notes light foot it o'er the green.
Enchanted theatre! thy glittering hall,
Like frost before the sun, will melt and fall

EPIGRAM.

Aspasia's cheeks, in carmine dress'd,
With tender love my heart inspired,
My lips her beauteous roses press'd,
And sob of all that I admired.

A Hamper I receiv'd of wine,
As good, Dick says, as e'er was tasted—
And Dick may be suppos'd to know,
For he contriv'd his matters so,
As every day with me to dine
Much longer than the liquor lasted:
If such are presents—while I live,
Oh! let me not receive, but *give*.

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Here lies one who for med'cines would not give
A little gold, and so his life he lost;
Money now he'd wish again to live,
Could he but guess how much his funeral cost.

Miscellany.

For the Gazette.

LEISURE HOURS

Of Valentine Various, Esq. of the West.

NOVELS—*concluded.*

There is a species of light reading of this kind, which is really interesting and instructing—I mean, historical novels. The interweaving of probable circumstances with historical facts, in such a manner as to render them at once useful and highly pleasing, is a task that must ever meet with encouragement and approbation. It is from this style and manner that the works of the "Great Unknown" derive so much popularity. Although they do sometimes savor a little of the uncommon and unnatural, yet when placed beside other novels of similar import and number, the comparison would not fail to place their faults in the minority. The great defects in novels, generally speaking, must lie at the door of female writers. As the sensibilities, the affections and the feelings of women, in most cases, are more tender and susceptible than ours, and as their excitements to love and admire everything great and noble, are so superior, it might be expected that an authoress possessed of talents, would naturally place her characters in the superlative: hence arises such a quantum of high toned sentiment and fictitious perfection; hence arises all the love sick rhapsodies of the matchless hero, or the more touching pathos of the stricken damsel, and all those tinsel'd sentences which smack so much of bombast.—Possessing imperishable curiosity, and an excessive fondness for the marvellous, a woman who would write, dives into the deepest recesses of her own bosom, to discover what her ingenuity might bring forth to advantage; she wanders over the wide field of her imagination, leaving scarce any thing untouched. To describe this spot, so fertile with objects so interesting, is somewhat difficult, yet a trial may perhaps not be displeasing. In one place you may see an antiquated castle in ruins, full of subterraneous passages and dismal vaults, in which are chained some very interesting prisoners, while two or three old sturdy ghosts keep moving round the building every night precisely at twelve; in another place you may see groves and rosy bowers, with sunbeams playing on the verdant foliage, till all's blue; while in the back ground, a fine monastery rears its ivy mantled towers, with its legion of friars, monks and fat abbots, together with the usual quantum of female novices; one or two of whom may be seen popping out of a secret door upon an adventure, or else dropping a billet through the grates of a window to their waiting and anxious Adonis'; then comes the pale moon, the azure sky, the stilly night, the twinkling stars, and oh, the vows of love, the parting and the tears of the shepherdesses,—but leaving these to their fate, you come to a cave full of fairies and witches, near to which you may enter a gloomy forest, where these wierd women play their naughty tricks upon travellers,—but on issuing from the wood, a palace, sublime and beautiful, presents itself—every thing around rich and plenty—but is void of love. Amelia cannot admire Don Antonio Cavello Casca de la Manca de Strombolo—she loves the rustic Edwy, whose habitation you may see far in the distance, as you turn the corner of the palace smoke house, and who in disguise you may probably see moping in melancholy mood around his fair one's prison, to be blessed with a smile to cheer his hopelessness. In short in this variegated place you will find every thing save the bottom of Charybdis,—so deep I believe no female writer has yet attempted to penetrate; yet I do not despair, but that a hero some day or other will be forced down this gulph, and be made, by divers miracles and meanderings to enter this mundane sphere at Symmes's Opening. With such an endless variety is a woman enabled to muster up her mysteries and her romances, in a style not to be sneezed at—But to return,—the putting together of so many absurdities and improbabilities as we find in the majority of our novels of female authorship, is a practice that deserves universal condemnation; it is true, they may please the fancy of their own sex, who in fact, read every thing of the kind they can lay their hands on, yet they blunt the taste, they tire the patience, and satiate the reader with the loves and miseries of their heroes and heroines, who indeed approximate so near to divinities, that like "Moore's Loves of the Angels" we are compelled to lay down the book and, yawning, exclaim:—

Ye muses nine, and other powers attend,
And please explain, *we've got above our bends!*

Among the great number of women who make novel writing their profession, there are many who possess the most brilliant talents, and it is to be regretted they do not discover the necessity of improving their style. Their effusions, as they are, may sometimes please for the moment, but they will never be lasting testimonies of their abilities: one or two generations hence and they will be forgotten.

There are heavy hours, says some one, in which the mind of a man of letters is unhinged; when the intellectual faculties lose all their elasticity, and when nothing but the simplest actions are adapted to their enfeebled state. At such hours, it is recorded of the great *Mendelsohn*, that he would stand at his window and count the tiles of his neighbor's house. An anonymous writer has told of *Bayle*, that he would frequently wrap himself up in his cloak, and go out to public places where mountebanks resorted, and this was one of his chief amusements.

EXTRACTS.

SLANDER.—Abstain, therefore, from it as from poison. Shall calumny banish a friend, or ruin the reputation of a fellow creature, because you will not take the trouble to inquire into the truth of the report? Will you, with a sneer, with a look, with a smile, let it to the pestilential walking; disseminate, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid? It is the keen, corroding dagger of the dark assassin. It is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable: it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder.—*Murder* is its employment; *innocence* its prey; and *Ruin* its sport.

AVENGED HONESTY.

Look out of your door,—take notice of that man; see what disquieting, intriguing, and shifting, he is content to go through, merely to be thought a man of plain dealing—three grains of honesty would save him, all the trouble—Alas! he has them not.

Sterne.

PROFANE SWEARING.

Among the vices which fashion has too great a share in encouraging, none is of worse example, or less excusable, than profane swearing. A general officer who is a living and an illustrious example of the perfect compatibility of the most gentlemanly manners with the strictest purity of language, but who had, in early life, been much addicted to this fashionable sin, dates his reformation from a memorable reproof which he accidentally received when a young man, from an eccentric Scottish clergyman, settled in the North of England.

While stationed with his regiment at Newcastle, he had the misfortune, one evening, to get involved in a street brawl with some persons of the lower order; and the dispute was carried on with an abundance of audacious oaths on both sides. The clergyman alluded to, passing by at the moment, and being much shocked at the imprecations which assailed his ears, stepped into the midst of the crowd, and thus gravely addressed one of the principal leaders of the rabble; "Oh, John, John, what's this now I hear? You only a poor collier boy, and swearing like any lord in a' the land! Oh, John, hae ye nae fear what will come o' you? It may do very well for this braw gentleman here," pointing to the Lieutenant, "to bang and swear as he pleases, but John, it's nae for you, or the like o' you, to take in vain the name of Him by whom you live and have your being." Then turning to the Lieutenant he continued "Ye'll excuse the poor man for swearing: he's an ignorant body, and kens nae better." The Lieutenant slunk away, covered with confusion, and unable to make any answer, but the next day he made it his business to find out the worthy parson and thanked him in the sincerest manner for his well-timed admonition, which, as he assured him, and as the result has shown cured him forever of a most hateful vice.

Agricultural.

RULES OF HUSBANDRY.

Extract from an Address by Andrew Nicholas, Esq.

1. Cultivate no more land than can be thoroughly ploughed, well manured at once, and kept free from weeds.

2. Never keep land many years under the same crops.

3. Never lay land in grass, except it be well prepared, and in a very rich condition.

Suppose, for example, you possess a field of arable land, containing 8 acres; how can it be most advantageously managed? According to the author who lays down the foregoing rules, plough up annually, in autumn, two acres. Let it be cross ploughed, harrowed, highly manured, planted with corn or potatoes, and well tended the following spring and summer. In the spring next following, plough it twice and sow it with grain and clover. In this way, by keeping the land in rotation, one year under Indian corn or potatoes, one year under English grain, and two years under clover, it would produce the most abundant crops and be continually growing better, as the large tap roots of the clover, especially, would greatly ameliorate and enrich the soil. After going through this routine several times, the land would be in an excellent condition to lay into grass, thus to remain till another portion of land could be treated in the same manner. Keeping in view these principles every farmer can readily apply them to other crops, which it is therefore unnecessary to mention.

Long Island Pippins.—Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Flushing, Queens county, New York, gathered from one tree, eight barrels of apples, six barrels of which were sent to Liverpool by one of the line of packets as an adventure. The captain was requested to return him the proceeds in British sovereigns, thirty of which amounting $133 35, were lately paid over to Mr. Mitchell, exclusive of freight and commissions! Such is the celebrity of Long Island pippins throughout the world, and so important is the cultivation of good fruit.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Cobbett asserts, that the stones of fruit, never produce the same kind as the original, except by mere accident, in this opinion, I think he is not correct, notwithstanding it has been ascertained by experiment, that if a dozen seeds taken from one apple or pear, when planted and grown will produce as many different kinds, and none like the original—yet it is not so with stone fruit—if the pits [stones] of peaches, plums or cherries are planted, they will generally produce the kind from which they originated.— *Im. Farmer.*

Dont scald your Poultry.—A writer in a Connecticut paper remarks upon scalding poultry, as follows: Scalded fowls are ill looking and will not sell for so much as those that are picked, and soon spoil, often before market; otherwise the feathers although not of the first quality will amply pay for plucking. By scalding, poultry is deprived of its delicious flavor, is made insipid, often producing what is termed rising on the stomach.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1823.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
} Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
} Trustees

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished; a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's. Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of he tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor.

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE

IS offered on a low rate of premium to all persons concerned in steam boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers, and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in merchandize.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are invited to secure their interest from total or partial losses by insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandize shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandize on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, *Prather's Row*

April 18.—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.eow.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 9th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern: I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton

Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. MELLEN'S Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR,—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

Blank Summons & Executions.

Poetry.

From the Village Record.

SONNET—POETRY.

[By a Lady.]

Like some vast theatre, whose ample stage
Presents what gifted pen or pencil find
To win the wrapt heart, or the eye engage
Where all seems magic to the youthful mind,
Is thy domain, sweet Poesy: Thy hand
Draws up the veil that curtains fairy joys,
And all unloos'd the busy fancy buoys
Through river'd vales and woods of elfinland,
When, throned on flowers, with lily-sceptred hand,
In graceful ease reclines the lovely Queen,
And marks the maidens of her frolic band
To sweetest notes light foot it o'er the green.
Enchanted theatre! thy glittering hall,
Like frost before the sun, will melt and fall!

EPIGRAM.

Aspasia's cheeks, in *vermeil* dress'd,
With tender love my heart inspired,
My lips her beauteous roses press'd,
And *took off* all that I admired.

A Hamper I receiv'd of wine,
As good, Dick says, as e'er was tasted—
And Dick may be suppos'd to know,
For he contriv'd his matters so,
As every day with me to dine
Much longer than the liquor lasted:
If such are presents—while I live,
Oh! let me not *receive*, but *give*.

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Here lies one who for med'cines would not give
A little gold, and so his life he lost;
Ifancy now he'd wish again to live,
Could he but guess how much his funeral cost.

Miscellany.

For the Gazette.

LEISURE HOURS

Of Valentine Various, Esq. of the West.

NOVELS—*concluded.*

There is a species of light reading of this kind, which is really interesting and instructing—I mean, historical novels. The interweaving of probable circumstances with historical facts, in such a manner as to render them at once useful and highly pleasing, is a task that must ever meet with encouragement and approbation. It is from this style and manner that the works of the "Great Unknown" derive so much popularity. Although they do sometimes savor a little of the uncommon and unnatural, yet when placed beside other novels of similar import and number, the comparison would not fail to place their faults in the minority. The great defects in novels, generally speaking, must be at the door of female writers. As the sensibilities, the affections and the feelings of women, in most cases, are more tender and susceptible than ours, and as their excitements to love and admire every thing great and noble, are so superior, it might be expected that an authoress possessed of talents, would naturally place her characters in the superlative: hence arises such a quantum of high toned sentiment and fictitious perfection; hence arises all the love sick rhapsodies of the matchless hero, or the more touching pathos of the stricken damsel, and all those tinsel'd sentences which smack so much of bombast.—Possessing imperishable curiosity, and an excessive fondness for the marvellous, a woman who would write, dives into the deepest recesses of her own bosom, to discover what her ingenuity might bring forth to advantage; she wanders over the wide field of her imagination, leaving scarce any thing untouched. To describe this spot, so fertile with objects so interesting, is somewhat difficult, yet a trial may perhaps not be displeasing: In one place you may see an antiquated castle in ruins, full of subterraneous passages and dismal vaults, in which are chained some very interesting prisoners, while two or three old sturdy ghosts keep moving round the building every night precisely at twelve; in another place you may see groves and rosy bowers, with sunbeams playing on the verdant foliage, till all's blue, while in the back ground, a fine monastery rears its ivy mantled towers, with its legion of friars, monks and fat abbots, together with the usual quantum of female novices; one or two of whom may be seen popping out of a secret door upon an adventure, or else dropping a billet through the grates of a window to their waiting and anxious Adonis'; then comes the pale moon, the azure sky, the stilly night, the twinkling stars, and oh, the vows of love, the parting and the tears of the shepherdesses,—but leaving these to their fate, you come to a cave full of fairies and witches, near to which you may enter a gloomy forest, where these wierd women play their naughty tricks upon travellers,—but on issuing from the wood, a palace, sublime and beautiful, presents itself—every thing around rich and plenty—but is void of love. Amelia cannot admire Don Antonio Cavello Casca de la Manca de Strombolo—she loves the rustic Edwy, whose habitation you may see far in the distance, as you turn the corner of the palace smoke house, and who in disguise you may probably see moping in melancholy mood around his fair one's prison, to be blessed with a smile to cheer his hopelessness. In short in this variegated place you will find every thing save the bottom of Charybdis,—so deep I believe no female writer has yet attempted to penetrate; yet I do not despair, but that a hero some day or other will be forced down this gulph, and be made, by divers miracles and meanderings to enter this mundane sphere at Symmes's Opening. With such an endless variety is a woman enabled to muster up her mysteries and her romances, in a style not to be sneezed at—But to return,—the putting together of so many absurdities and improbabilities as we find in the majority of our novels of female authorship, is a practice that deserves universal condemnation; it is true, they may please the fancy of their own sex, who in fact, read every thing of the kind they can lay their hands on, yet they blunt the taste, they tire the patience, and satiate the reader with the loves and miseries of their heroes and heroines, who indeed approximate so near to divinities, that like "Moore's Loves of the Angels" we are compelled to lay down the book and, yawning, exclaim:—

Ye muses nine, and other powers attend,
And please explain, *we've got above our bend!*

Among the great number of women who make novel writing their profession, there are many who possess the most brilliant talents, and it is to be regretted they do not discover the necessity of improving their style. Their effusions, as they are, may sometimes please for the moment, but they will never be lasting testimonies of their abilities: one or two generations hence and they will be forgotten.

There are heavy hours, says some one, in which the mind of a man of letters is unhinged; when the intellectual faculties lose all their elasticity, and when nothing but the simplest actions are adapted to their enfeebled state. At such hours, it is recorded of the great *Mendelsohn*, that he would stand at his window and count the tiles of his neighbor's house. An anonymous writer has told of *Bayle*, that he would frequently wrap himself up in his cloak, and hasten to public places where mountebanks resorted; and this was one of his chief amusements.

EXTRACTS.

SLANDER.—Against Slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe; it stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, with a look, with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid: It is the heart searching dagger of the dark assassin: It is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable: It is the mortal sting of the deadly adder:—*Murder* is its employment; *Innocence* its prey; and *Ruin* its sport.

AFFECTED HONESTY.

Look out of your door,—take notice of that man; see what disquieting, intriguing, and shifting, he is content to go through, merely to be thought a man of plain dealing—three grains of honesty would save him, all the trouble—Alas! he has them not.

Sterne.

PROFANE SWEARING

Among the vices which fashion has too great a share in encouraging, none is of worse example, or less excusable, than profane swearing. A general officer who is a living and an illustrious example of the perfect compatibility of the most gentlemanly manners with the strictest purity of language, but who had, in early life, been much addicted to this fashionable sin dates his reformation from a memorable reproof which he accidentally received when a young man, from an eccentric Scottish clergyman, settled in the North of England.

While stationed with his regiment at New-Castle, he had the misfortune, one evening, to get involved in a street brawl with some persons of the lower order; and the dispute was carried on with an abundance of audacious oaths on both sides. The clergyman alluded to, passing by at the moment, and being much shocked at the imprecations which assailed his ears, stepped into the midst of the crowd, and thus gravely addressed one of the principal leaders of the rabble; "Oh, John, John, what's this now I hear? You only a poor collier boy, and swearing like any lord in a' the land! Oh, John, hae ye nae fear what will come o' you? It may do very well for this braw gentleman here," pointing to the Lieutenant, "to bang and swear as he pleases, but John, it's nae for you, or the like o' you, to take in vain the name of Him by whom you live and have your being." Then turning to the Lieutenant he continued "Ye'll excuse the poor man for swearing: he's an ignorant body, and kens nae better." The Lieutenant slunk away, covered with confusion, and unable to make any answer, but the next day he made it his business to find out the worthy parson and thanked him in the sincerest manner for his well-timed admonition, which, as he assured him, and as the result has shown cured him forever of a most hateful vice.

Agricultural.

RULES OF HUSBANDRY.

Extract from an Address by Andrew Nicholas Esq.

1. Cultivate no more land than can be thoroughly ploughed, well manured at once, and kept free from weeds.

2. Never keep land many years under the same crops.

3. Never lay land in grass, except it be well prepared, and in a very rich condition.

Suppose, for example you possess a field of arable land, containing 8 acres; how can it be most advantageously managed? According to the author who lays down the foregoing rules, plough up annually, in autumn, two acres. Let it be cross ploughed, harrowed, highly manured planted with corn or potatoes, and well tended the following spring and summer. In the spring next following, plough it twice and sow it with grain and clover. In this way, by keeping the land in rotation, one year under Indian corn or potatoes, one year under English grain, and two years under clover, it would produce the most abundant crops and be continually growing better, as the large tap roots of the clover, especially would greatly ameliorate and enrich the soil. After going through this routine several times, the land would be in an excellent condition to lay into grass, thus to remain till another portion of land could be treated in the same manner. Keeping in view these principles every farmer can readily apply them to other crops, which it is therefore unnecessary to mention.

Long Island Pippins.—Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Flushing, Queens county, New York, gathered from one tree, eight barrels of apples, six barrels of which were sent to Liverpool by one of the line of packets as an adventure. The captain was requested to return him the proceeds in British sovereigns, thirty of which amounting $133 35, were lately paid over to Mr. Mitchell, exclusive of freight and commissions! Such is the celebrity of Long Island pippins throughout the world, and so important is the cultivation of good fruit.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Cobbett asserts, that the stones of fruit, never produce the same kind as the original, except by mere accident, in this opinion, I think he is not correct, notwithstanding it has been ascertained by experiment, that if a dozen seeds taken from one apple or pear, when planted and grown will produce as many different kinds, and none like the original—yet it is not so with stone fruit—if the pits [stones] of peaches, plums or cherries are planted, they will generally produce the kind from which they originated.—*Im. Farmer.*

Dont scald your Poultry.—A writer in a Connecticut paper remarks upon scalding poultry, as follows: Scalded fowls are ill looking and will not sell for so much as those that are picked, and soon spoil, often before market; otherwise the feathers although not of the first quality will amply pay for plucking. By scalding, poultry is deprived of its delicious flavor, is made insipid, often producing what is termed rising on the stomach.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS, GEORGE POE, Jr. A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS, GEORGE POE, Jr. A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

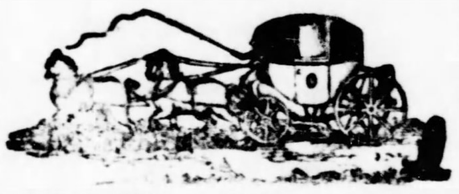
WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—1mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen, John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished; a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's. Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of he tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor.

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 18—tf

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, *Prather's Row*

April 18.—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

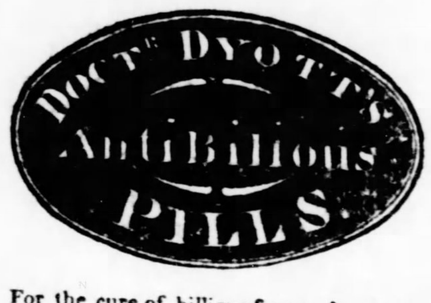
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops.

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.eow.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 9th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton

Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately. I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

Blank Summons & Executions.